The Economy Of Thiruvananthapuram

M.A.Oommen

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Maitri Bhavan, 1st floor [Above United Lodge of Theosophists],
4, M.N. Krishna Rao Road, Basavangudi, Bengaluru - 560004, India
Email : cbpsmail@gmail.com, Web: www.cbps.in

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FOREWORD

The Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, established as an independent society in 1998, has been undertaking a number of studies in the area of budgets at all levels of governance, the centre, state and local. The focus has been in the sectors of education, health and water. The findings of CBPS studies are being disseminated through various media such as publications-articles, working papers, and books and also by way of documentary films.

This paper on The Economy of Thiruvananthapuram provides invaluable information and insights which could be found useful by the policy makers and planners. The paper achieves significance especially because of the emphasis placed on rejuvenating the District Planning Committees. Most often, the DPCs are faced with dearth of material, sufficient and useful information would augur the process of local planning.

We are happy that a professor of Dr. Oommen's stature consented to write on the Economy of Thiruvananthapuram. Dr. Oommen, an Emeritus Professor at the Institute of Social Sciences, is at present the Chairman of the 4th State Finance Commission, Government of Kerala. This paper would add on to our work in Thiruvananthapuram where we have been working over the last three years understanding the budgets of the local self-governments, both rural and urban.

M.S.Ramaprasad
Secretary

CONTENTS

1. Introduction 1

2. Structural Changes 3

   2.1. Demographic Profile and Transition

   2.2. Economic Growth and Structural Transformation

      2.2.1. The Trend in Sectoral Contribution

      2.2.2. Changes in Labour Force Allocation

3. Sectoral Analysis : Going into more specifics 12

   3.1. Agriculture

   3.2. Industry

   3.3. Cluster Development – A way to promote SSIs

   3.4. Handloom Industry

   3.5. Coir Industry

   3.6. IT Industry – A silver lining in the Industrial Map of TVPM district

      3.6.1. Nature of companies in Techno park and future prospects

   3.7. Services

4. Human Development Scenario of the TVPM district 40

5. Prospects and Problems 43

References 46

List of Appendix

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendix

Appendix - A Per capita income of NSDP Kerala and DDP-TVPM at constant price (1980-81 base)

Appendix - B Land Utilisation Pattern - Kerala and Thiruvananthapuram Area in Hectares

Appendix - C Disaggregated Trend analysis of the Tertiary sector of Kerala and TVPM District: Share of SDP and and Growth rate

Appendix - D District wise distribution of number of branches, aggregate deposits, gross bank credit ad CD ratio of sheduled commercial banks - Kerala and Trivandrum

Appendix - E State-wise Best District in Terms of MPCE in Rural and Urban India

List of Tables

Table 1 Population and Decadal Growth Rate of Population–TVPM district and Kerala (1901-2001)

Table 2 Overall and Decadal Exponential Growth Rates (NSDP /DDP) of Kerala and TVPM district by broad sectors (1980-2007)

Table 3 Overall and Decadal Sectoral Composition Trend: Kerala and TVPM (1980-81 to 2007-08)

Table 4 Distribution of Workers by Major Economic Categories

Table 5 Area under Major Crops in TVPM District as a percentage of all-Kerala Area in Selected Years since 1975-76

Table 5(a) Area under Important Crops as percentage of Total Cropped Area of the District and the State

Table 6 Overall and Quinqennial Growth Rate of Area of Important Crops of TVPM district and Kerala

Table 6(a) Overall and Quinqennial Growth Rate of Production of Important Crops of TVPM District and Kerala From 1980-81 To 2007-2008

Table 7 Industrial Development – Ranking of districts

Table 8	Number of Working Factories and Employment in Kerala and TVPM District
Table 9	Category-Wise Distribution of SSI Units in Kerala and TVPM District as on 31/3/1981
Table 9(a)	Structure and Pattern of Registered Small Scale Units in Kerala and TVPM District
Table 10	A Disaggregated Picture of the Components of the Secondary Sector of Kerala and TVPM District
Table 11	Registered Small Scale Industrial Units of TVPM district Having 100 or More Units Producing the Same Products/Services in the Descending Order with their major Characteristics Analysed
Table 12	District-wise Percentage Distribution of Principal Characteristics
Table 13	Production, Value and Employment Under Handloom Industry in Kerala and TVPM District
Table 14	District-wise Number of Handloom Co-operative Societies in the State and TVPM District
Table 15	The Structure of Coir Industry vis-à-vis the State (2007)
Table 16	Technopark - Software Exports
Table 17	District-wise Human Development Indicators/Gender Related Development Index and Human Development Index 2001
Table 18	District-wise Index of Deprivation by Social Groups, 2001

List of Figures

Fig.1	Decadal Growth Rate of Population – Thiruvanan thapuram and Kerala
Fig.2	Percapita income of Kerala and Thiruvananthapuram at Constant Price (1980-81 Base)
Fig.3	Area under important crops in TVPM district for various years from 1980-81 - 2007-08
Fig.4	Area under important crops in Kerala for various years from -1980-81- 2007-08

The Economy of Thiruvananthapuram

1. Introduction

The Thiruvananthapuram district is named after the city of Thiruvananthapuram (formerly known as Trivandrum which is its anglicized form). Located at the southernmost tip of the state of Kerala, the Thiruvananthapuram (TVPM for short) district accounts for about 5.6% of the total area of the state and comprises all the three natural regions viz: coastal area (543.35 sq.km), the midlands (874.54 sq.kms) which comprise mostly the Attingal, Neyyattinkara uplands and hilly regions (768 sq.kms) comprising Ponmudi, Agasthiar forest hills. It has three major rivers, besides a number of small lakes and backwaters that run along its 75 kms long coast. Thiruvananthapuram district was formed on July 1st, 1949. The boundaries of the district and the Taluks have remained unchanged since the formation of the Kerala state in November 1956. This makes historical comparisons possible. It has a cultural and political history which is intertwined with the history of the princely state of Travancore whose head quarters for long happened to be the city of Thiruvananthapuram. In this respect it stands out from the other districts. This has led to the location of several major institutions at the head quarters. English education was inaugurated in 1834 in the city followed by several English schools, besides Malayalam and even Tamil schools. The latter part of the 19th century witnessed the starting of colleges (including Ayurveda College, Law College etc.) at the initiative of the princely state at Thiruvananthapuram, besides starting even hospitals. It goes to the credit of the princely rulers that they inaugurated a Legislative Council as far back as 1888 and a representative assembly in 1904. The University of Travancore started in 1937 which later became the University of Kerala was located in Thiruvananthapuram. In this way advantage of being the head quarters of the kingdom of Travancore made it peculiarly beneficial to the district.

1.0. The objectives and methodology of the Study

The major objectives of the study are:-

- ❖ to locate the Thiruvananthapuram district in the economic map of the State;
- ❖ to document the structural and sectoral transformation of the district;
- ❖ to analyse the agricultural and industrial development of the district;

- ❖ to examine the human development scenario of the district *vis-à-vis* the other districts and spot out the gaps, lacks and mismatches; and
- ❖ to throw sidelights into the growth dynamics of the district economy and evaluate the prospects for the future.

The study is primarily empirical. It relies mostly on secondary sources. However we have tapped some primary sources of information for purposes of the study and analysis. Since no district economy studies have been made generating historical trend rate of district domestic product in a comparable fashion we have attempted that exercise. The major secondary sources used for the purpose of this study are noted below:

1. *District Income and Related Aggregates of Kerala 1970-71 to 1984-85*, State Income Division, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala (1987).
2. *State Domestic Product 1980-81 to 1988 – 89 (New Series Base year 1980- 81)*, Department of Economics and Statistics (1993), Government of Kerala.
3. *Data Book on Agriculture 2000, Agriculture Division*, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala, March 2001.
4. *Statistics Since Independence*, (50 years of Independence) Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.s
5. *Annual Survey of Industries Kerala State*, Industrial Statistics unit, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum. (various issues)
6. *Census of India 2001*, District Census Hand Book, Part XII A & B, Series 33, Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.
7. *Statistics for Planning*, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala, (various issues)
8. *A Review of Public Enterprises in Kerala*, Bureau of Public Enterprises, Government of Kerala (various issues)
9. *Economic Review*, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala (various issues)

In view of the dearth of well documented comparable data we have pieced together information from various sources.

2. Structural Changes

In this section, the major structural changes in the economy of the district is presented. This is done under the following broad heads and sub-heads:

1. Demographic transition
2. Economic growth and structural transformation. This is examined under
   a. The historical trend in the sectoral contribution to State Domestic Product (SDP) and to the District Domestic Product (DDP) and
   b. Transformation in the allocation of labour over time.

2.1 Demographic Profile and Transition

The population of the district as per the 2001 census is 3.23 million and forms 10.1% of the total population of the State. It is the second populated district in the State, first being Malappuram. But with 7.59% households the district occupies the first place among the districts. The female-male ratio (FMR) of the district is 1060 which is higher than that of Kerala's average of 1058; for rural, the ratio goes as high as 1070 (all-Kerala 1059) and urban is very low at 1042 (all-Kerala 1058). Interestingly the high FMR does not hold good for 0-6 population in all the Taluks, rural and urban in the district. The density of population is 1476 per sq.km as against only, 819 for the State as a whole and occupies the second position among the districts of the State. The TVPM district is highly urbanized with 33.75% living in urban as against the State average of 25.96%. This is presumably because TVPM is the capital of the State.

Table 1: Population and Decadal Growth Rate of Population–TVPM district and Kerala (1901-2001)

Year	TVPM		KERALA	
	Population	Decadal growth%	Population	Decadal growth%
1901	484493	17.54	6396262	11.75
1911	569472	17.02	7147673	9.16
1921	666939	28.58	7802127	21.85
1931	856851	18.46	9507050	16.04
1941	1015057	30.81	11031541	22.82
1951	1744531	31.38	13549118	24.76
1961	2198606	26.03	16903715	26.29
1971	2596112	18.08	21347375	19.24
1981	2964650	13.5	25453680	14.32
1991	3234356	9.76	31838619	9.42

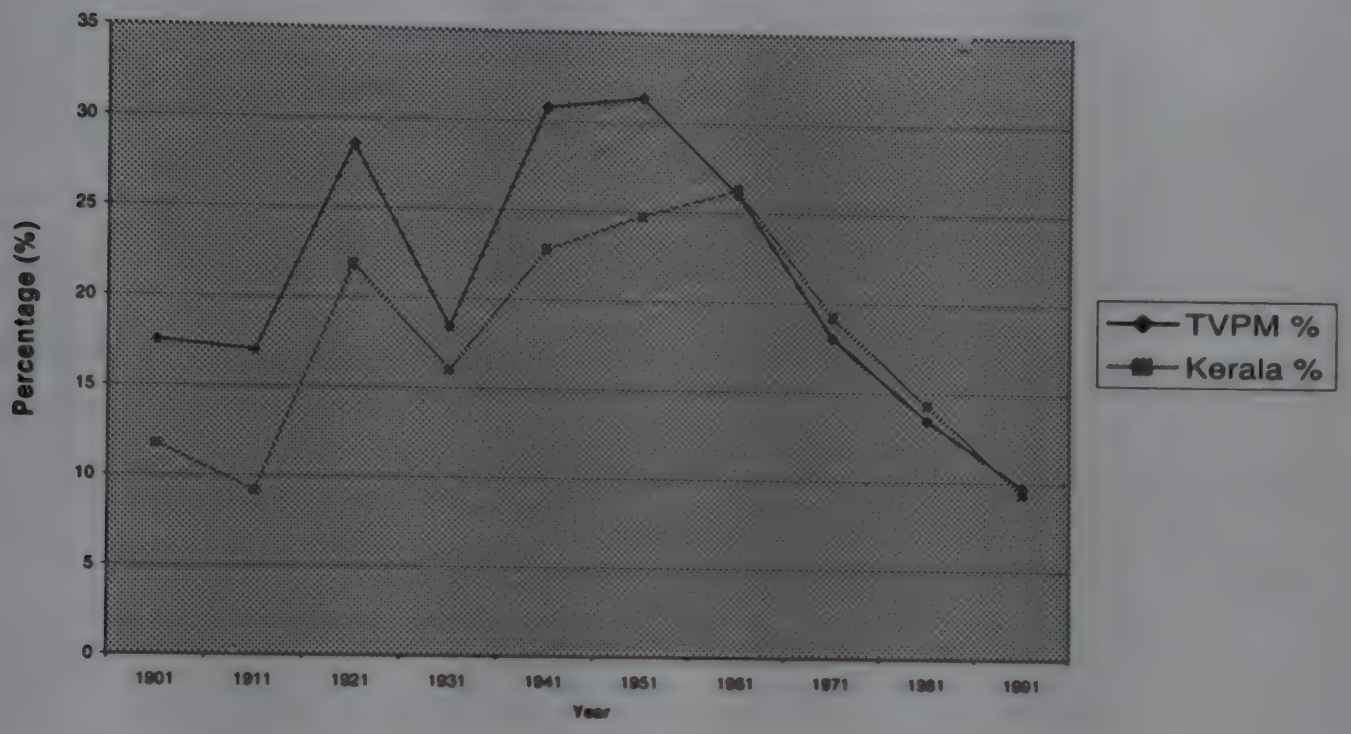
Source: Census of India

Although the population growth rate of the TVPM district was very much ahead of the all-Kerala trend, the district happened to move closer to the Kerala pattern since 1961 as is clear from Table 1 and the graph shown in Fig.1. Actually the demographic transition towards lower birth rate and lower mortality is higher than that the state (See Fig.1.) Kerala achieved the replacement level of fertility at the beginning of the 1990s and TVPM district was one among the early achievers. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR)[1] achieved by TVPM district during 1994-01 was 1.6% as against 1.7% for the State as a whole.[2]

1) TFR refers to the average number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime and is a direct measure of the level of fertility than the crude birth rate, since it refers to births per woman.

2) Malappuram is the only district in Kerala where TFR is above replacement level [See Rajan and Aliyar, CDS working paper (2004):69].

Fig.1.Decadal Growth Rate of Population –Thiruvananthapuram and Kerala

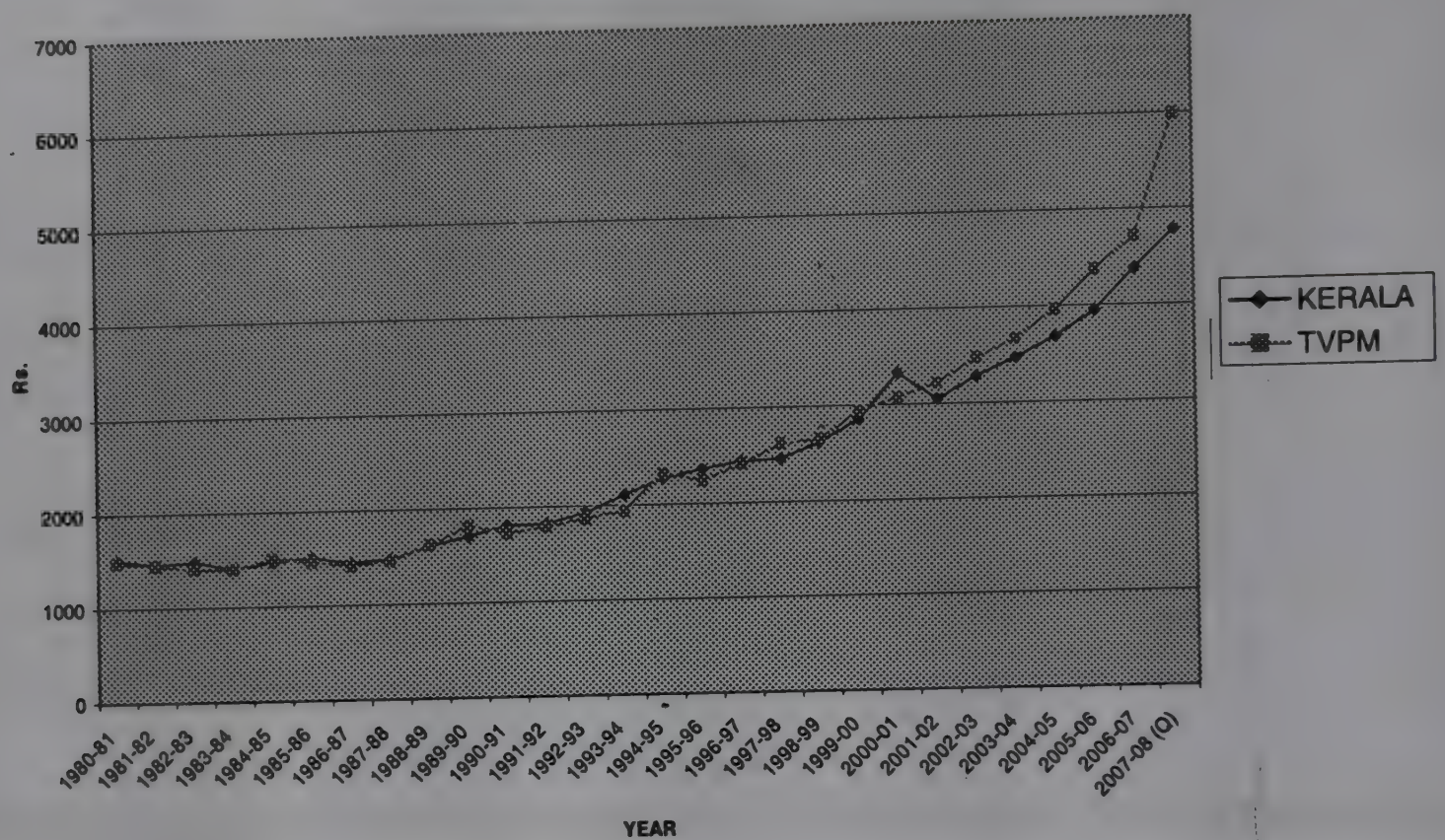


TVPM district, like the rest of the State, is facing the problem of caring for the elderly because the 60+ population of the district is 10.5% and surely much higher today. As Kerala is in the final stages of demographic transition (low fertility and low mortality) the ageing scenario is an issue that needs immediate attention by the State as its social security commitments, geriatric care provisioning and such care needs definitely will have to expand significantly.

2.2. Economic Growth and structural transformation

In this section we examine the broad economic growth trend and structural changes. By structural change we mean the changes in the sectoral composition of State Domestic Product (SDP) and District Domestic Product (DDP) as well as the changes in the reallocation of work force. While a detailed discussion on agriculture, industry and services are postponed to subsequent sections, in this part we concentrate only on the broad sectoral trends.

Fig.2.Percapita income of Kerala and Thiruvananthapuram at Constant Price (1980-81 Base)



What has been the magnitude and rate at which the TVPM economy has been growing in the recent past vis-à-vis that of the State? The per capita income of the district at 1980-81 prices (District domestic product per head) which was Rs.1489 in 1980-81 as against Rs.1508 for the State rose to Rs.5989 in 2007-08 for the district and Rs.4783 for the State, the district per capita income being 25% higher than that of the State. (See Appendix A for yearly data). Since 2001-02, the real per capita income of TVPM district was consistently above the all-State average. Fig.2 outlines the historical trend in the growth of per capita income of the TVPM district as well as that of the State from 1980-81 through 2007-08*.

* I wish to acknowledge the help of D.Shyjan in splicing the various base year data and working out the exponential growth rate.

Table 2: Overall and Decadal Exponential Growth Rates (NSDP / DDP) of Kerala and TVPM district by broad sectors (1980-2007)

Year	State &District	Agri-culture	Primary	Manu-facturing	Con-struction	Secondary	Tertiary	NSDP &DDP
1980-81 to 2007-08	Kerala	2.57*	**2.45***	4.43*	7.16*	**6.09***	**7.19***	**5.61***
	TVPM	**2.70***	**2.56***	**2.59***	**11.89***	**5.47***	**7.58***	**6.02***
1980s	Kerala	3.57*	**2.93***	4.02*	2.91*	**3.38***	**3.76***	**3.29***
	TVPM	**3.49***	**2.73***	**3.14***	**0.97@**	**1.84****	**4.41***	**3.29***
1990s	Kerala	3.03*	**3.06***	5.77*	7.03*	**7.35***	**8.55***	**6.59***
	TVPM	**2.92***	**3.12***	**2.74***	**17.28***	**5.99***	**8.29***	**6.52***
2000s	Kerala	-0.11@	**0.17@**	1.59@	13.74*	**6.85***	**8.78***	**6.47***
	TVPM	**0.9@**	**0.84@**	**1.42@**	**14.12***	**9.49***	**10.44***	**8.78***

*Note: *, ** coefficients are statistically significant at 1 percent and 5 percent level respectively. '@: coefficients are not statistically significant.*

The overall real exponential growth rate of the DDP of TVPM for the 27 years works out to 6.02% , while it is slightly lower at 5.61% for the State as a whole. (See table 2) In the 2000s, compared to the earlier periods, the district recorded far more impressive growth with 8.78% as against 6.47% for the State. Table 2.which gives a comparative picture of the overall and sectoral growth disaggregated by industry of origin and by decades helps to identify the most important economic sectors of the district. Agriculture in the district does not seem to be any better than the situation in the State as a whole except the relatively better performance in the 2000s. Manufacturing sector in the district with an overall growth rate of 2.59% is way below the State's performance of 4.43%. If we take the secondary sector as a whole also, TVPM shows a poor record although during the 1990s and 2000s, the improvement was remarkable thanks to the construction sector. What is unambiguously clear is the smart performance of the tertiary sector in the TVPM district in almost all the years under study. This is particularly so in the years since 2000. In the 2000s when the tertiary sector of the State as a whole expanded at 8.78% per annum, the district witnessed a high 10.44% growth. I shall revert back to a more detailed study of the sectors later on in section 3.0.

2.2.1. *The Trend in Sectoral Contribution*

Sectoral decomposition of the State and district domestic product helps to throw more light on the dynamics of the economy. Table 3 gives the trend in the contributions of the major sectors to the NSDP and to the TVPM DDP respectively. The declining importance of agriculture is a universal phenomenon seen in most expanding economies of the world. The contribution of agriculture to DDP was 4.82 percentage points lower compared to the contribution of agriculture to State NSDP even as far back as 1980-81 (See table 3). If we take the average of annual sectoral growth for each decade and overall (which is shown separately in the bold rows of Table 3), we find a sharper decline in the 1990s and 2000s in the TVPM district. While in the 1990s agricultural contribution declined at the rate of (-) 3.32 as against (-) 0.27 for the State, in the 2000s the decline was much sharper at (-) 7.73 with a relatively moderate decline of (-) 0.60 for the State as a whole. In 2007-08, the contribution of agriculture to TVPM DDP is only 10.25% as against 14.43% to the SDP.

A growing manufacturing sector with potential for greater backward and forward linkage effect signals a healthy trend. Table 3 shows that manufacturing, even in the Reform regime, was on a poor trajectory both in the State as well as in the district. But this trend is most conspicuous in the case of the district. Taking the secondary sector as a whole, it was relatively stable in the State during the 1980s and 1990s and stayed in the range of 22.21% to 26.58% and improved the share during the 2000s on an average rate of over 2% per annum. On the other hand, the secondary sector as a whole behaved poorly in the district even during the 2000s and the sectoral share is in the 19.52% - 22.27% range.

The most striking aspect of the TVPM economy is the pronounced bulge in the tertiary sector from early periods (See Table 3). In 1980-81, TVPM's tertiary sector was 6.45 percentage points higher compared with the all-State share of the sector and under the Reform regime it widened and in 2007-08 the difference was as high as 11.29 points. Despite the rapid growth in the construction sector (see Table 2), its relative significance is much less compared to the state sector. Construction was not at a major activity in the district before 2000-01 and even when it grew rapidly its share was around 4%. In 2007-08, in the State sector construction contributed over 15.29% of the SDP as against only 3.97% share for TVPM district. It appears the district does not share the construction boom as much as the State. In sum, it is clear that for TVPM, it is the tertiary sector that has induced the growth momentum in the state.

Table 3: Overall and Decadal Sectoral Composition Trend Kerala and TVPM (1980-81 to 2007-08)

Year	Agriculture		Primary		*Manufacturing*		Construction		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Kerala	TVPM	Kerala	TVPM	Kerala	TVPM	Kerala	TVPM	Kerala	TVPM	Kerala	TVPM
1980-81	33.85	29.03	39.23	31.74	13.90	13.32	9.02	2.41	24.37	25.41	36.40	42.85
1981-82	34.57	28.97	38.19	30.66	15.15	14.56	8.34	1.61	24.39	25.13	37.42	44.21
1982-83	33.25	25.27	37.46	27.82	16.08	16.24	7.48	1.18	24.19	25.73	38.35	46.44
1983-84	31.95	26.61	35.54	29.17	15.78	14.67	8.46	0.75	24.60	24.28	39.86	46.55
1984-85	33.48	30.10	36.54	31.44	14.44	13.14	7.99	1.21	23.17	22.48	40.29	46.08
1985-86	33.75	27.34	36.70	28.42	14.31	13.69	8.74	0.67	23.43	23.65	39.87	47.93
1986-87	32.79	24.92	35.54	25.99	13.11	12.78	8.31	1.28	22.21	22.80	42.25	51.21
1987-88	32.79	25.92	34.76	26.66	14.38	12.31	7.65	0.80	22.47	21.11	42.77	52.22
1988-89	34.23	27.41	36.59	28.47	14.74	12.62	7.77	0.69	22.88	21.54	40.53	49.99
1989-90	31.63	28.40	33.62	28.88	16.61	13.66	7.62	2.11	25.62	23.36	40.76	47.76
1981-1990	**-0.06**	**0.08**	**-1.46**	**-0.74**	**2.03**	**0.54**	**-1.42**	**16.69**	**0.60**	**-0.71**	**1.18**	**1.15**
1990-91	33.47	28.83	35.99	29.70	15.18	13.96	7.65	1.86	23.92	18.44	40.09	51.87
1991-92	33.89	27.68	36.43	27.92	15.37	13.50	7.61	1.40	23.83	23.16	39.74	48.91
1992-93	31.75	27.75	34.17	28.01	15.54	13.55	7.64	1.37	24.59	23.05	41.23	48.94
1993-94	29.99	27.27	32.26	27.54	14.59	13.32	9.98	1.35	25.82	22.77	41.92	49.69
1994-95	30.27	20.81	32.46	21.84	16.09	12.21	9.26	2.04	26.55	24.21	40.99	53.95
1995-96	29.02	22.67	30.92	23.50	16.66	11.56	8.79	2.01	26.58	22.21	42.50	54.30
1996-97	28.46	21.69	30.39	22.48	15.35	11.04	8.63	1.95	25.42	21.91	44.19	55.61
1997-98	26.63	19.75	28.29	20.49	14.61	10.84	9.43	1.96	25.77	20.95	45.94	58.55
1998-99	25.15	20.17	26.81	20.93	14.48	11.35	9.71	2.15	26.12	21.62	47.07	57.45
1999-00	23.81	19.79	25.47	20.44	14.24	8.91	7.85	2.57	24.53	19.26	50.00	60.30
1991-2000	**-0.27**	**-3.32**	**-3.35**	**-3.38**	**-0.52**	**-4.14**	**0.95**	**3.63**	**0.30**	**-1.25**	**2.26**	**1.59**
00-01	21.15	18.95	22.64	19.52	14.37	8.68	7.67	4.01	27.32	20.93	50.04	59.56
01-02	21.97	18.81	23.48	19.35	12.33	7.75	8.42	3.65	24.31	19.52	52.21	61.13
02-03	20.26	16.39	21.67	16.88	11.87	7.49	8.73	4.17	24.61	20.07	53.72	63.04
03-04	18.34	14.16	19.70	14.62	11.75	7.43	10.90	4.31	26.76	22.23	53.54	63.15
04-05	17.75	14.27	19.15	14.72	10.80	6.82	11.47	4.44	24.88	22.07	55.96	63.21
05-06	17.06	12.92	18.49	13.27	10.53	6.26	13.00	4.35	26.04	21.93	55.47	64.80
06-07	15.66	12.02	17.05	12.35	10.68	6.08	13.77	4.17	26.76	21.37	56.19	66.27
07-08 q	14.43	10.25	15.85	10.55	10.77	5.56	15.29	3.97	28.26	22.27	55.89	67.18
2001-2008	**-0.60**	**-7.73**	**-5.66**	**-7.77**	**-3.29**	**-5.65**	**8.93**	**7.11**	**2.04**	**1.98**	**1.42**	**1.37**
1980-81-2007-08	**-0.29**	**-3.31**	**-3.09**	**-3.59**	**-0.71**	**-2.82**	**2.40**	**9.29**	**0.67**	**-0.14**	**1.58**	**1.68**

2.2.2. Changes in Labour Force Allocation

Changes in labour force allocations reflect the changes in the composition of workers across broad categories of economic activities which happen along with changes in the growth pattern of the economy. Composition of workers would help to understand the economic transformation of the economy. Table 4 gives the distribution of workers by major economic categories. The table shows that in 1981 reckoned in terms of labour force allocation, TVPM district reflects the all-Kerala pattern. In both cases agricultural labour force predominated with TVPM accounting for as high a proportion as 33.36% as against 29.69% for Kerala. TVPM district continued the overall pattern in 1991. But 2001 shows a radical shift away from agriculture in both the State and district economies. In 2001, cultivators fell steeply from 11.47% in 1991 to a low proportion of 3.67% and agricultural labour to 12.95% in the TVPM district making a total of 16.62% in the agricultural sector. This means over 83% are engaged in non-agricultural occupations whereas the corresponding proportion for the state is only 77%. The move is obviously due to the growing expansion of the service sector notably in areas like public administration, trade, hotels, transport, communications, banking and so on. The employment in the trade, restaurants and hotels in the organized sector of Kerala which was just 13676 in 1981 rose to 21946 in 1991 (over 60%) and to 38121 in 2008 (74%)[3] indicating a remarkable increase and in all probability the TVPM district does have a substantial share of it.

3 These figures are taken from Statistics for Planning (various issues), Govt. of Kerala.

Table 4: Distribution of Workers by Major Economic Categories

District /State	Year	Total Population	Total Workers (Main +Marginal)		Category of Workers (main workers)							
			Total workers	%	Cultivators	%	Agri-cultural Labourers	%	Household Industry workers	%	Other workers	%
TVPM	1981	1279150	784275	30.21	61141	8.69	234668	33.36	28099	4.00	379432	53.95
	1991	2946650	961000	32.61	101965	11.47	263851	29.69	20120	2.26	175004	19.69
	2001	3234356	1047935	32.4	38423	3.67	135734	12.95	35566	3.39	838212	79.99
KERALA	1981	25454000	7772000	30.53	887232	13.06	1917362	28.24	250506	3.69	3736075	55.01
	1991	29098518	9147000	31.44	1015983	12.24	2120452	25.55	1176283	14.17	1259678	15.18
	2001	31841374	10283887	32.3	724155	7.04	1620851	15.76	369667	3.6	7569214	73.6

Source: Census of India, 2001

3. Sectoral Analysis: Going into more specifics

In this section, we go more elaborately into the three sectors agriculture, industry and services. This is to throw more light into the dynamics of the sectoral factors in the district economy.

3.1. Agriculture

With a unique cropping pattern and rich forest cover, Kerala is different from the rest of the country. While the State is home for such rare crops like pepper, cardamom, a rich variety of spices and rubber, it also had the unusual combination of wetland crops like paddy.[4] Nowhere in the world you find such a rare combination of field crops and tree crops. Indeed its agriculture is marked by the existence of a variety of micro-environments ideally suited to different kinds of cropping and mixed farming. The state accounts for 45% of the plantation crops (tea, coffee, cardamom and rubber) with nearly one-fifth of its population depending directly or indirectly on plantation crops for their livelihood. The land reform Act of Kerala (1970) hailed as the most progressive land reforms in Asia [Herring (1983)] exempted plantations from the provisions of the Act. But land reforms had very little impact on agricultural production and productivity. Bhalla and Tyagi (1989) based on a comprehensive analysis of spatial pattern of agricultural development in India, found that among the Indian states, Kerala's performance had been the worst in terms of production and productivity since the seventies and that it recorded sharp deceleration in per hectare productivity during 1970-73 to 1980-83 (a period that witnessed full-scale land reform implementation) as compared with the earlier periods. The agrarian economy of TVPM district can be evaluated only in this all-Kerala setting.

Where does TVPM district fit in the structure and pattern of cropping of the State is the first aspect to be examined. Table 5 shows the area of 16 important crops of the district in relation to their total area of the State. This table helps to map out the changes in the cropping pattern of the district vis-à-vis the State. Table 5 (a)

[4] Between 1955 and 1970, area under rice increased by around 150,000 ha (with TVPM district also benefiting from it) and the decline in the area started only in the 1970s. In the 1970s Kerala could meet nearly 50% of its food grains requirements (mostly rice) and in 1984, with 1.3 million tones of food grains production, Kerala could satisfy 42% of its food requirements whereas in 2007-08 with the available domestic production of 528000 tones it could satisfy only less than 20% of the needs (Budget document, 2008-09)

compares the cropping pattern of the district with that of the State. It shows the percentage area under the major crops as a percentage of the total cropped area in the district as well as in the State. It is clear from the two tables that plantation crops as well as spices do not occupy a major place in the cropping pattern of the district except in the case of rubber and that too at a later stage. Rubber which accounted for only 3.83% of the cropped area of the district in 1980-81 rose to occupy 18.66% in 2007-08.

Table 5: Area under Major Crops in TVPM District as a percentage of all-Kerala Area in Selected Years since 1975-76

Sl.No	Crops	PERIOD			
		1975-76	1985-86	1995-96	2005-06
1	**Paddy**	4.68	3.89	3.61	1.71
2	**Sugarcane**	0.95	0.22	0.04	0.16
3	**Pepper**	5.42	4.17	3.11	2.93
4	**Ginger**	0.24	1.34	0.80	1.04
5	**Turmeric**	0.40	1.01	0.78	1.92
6	**Cardamom**	0.00	0.27	0.39	0.00
7	**Banana**	5.60	4.90	4.16	4.19
8	**Other Plantain**	7.96	14.38	10.87	9.97
9	**Cashew**	4.85	4.64	2.68	2.39
10	**Tapioca**	22.04	25.14	22.18	21.67
11	**Jackfruit**	10.89	12.20	7.35	6.79
12	**Pineapple**	15.46	7.70	3.26	2.35
13	**Coconut**	10.69	10.37	10.03	9.36
14	**Tea**	2.75	3.08	2.79	2.75
15	**Coffee**	0.31	0.08	0.00	0.00
16	**Rubber**	3.05	4.46	5.79	5.85

Source: Agricultural Statistics for various years

This indeed is a fabulous growth. Rice cultivation in the district, even in it's hey days, in 1975-76 accounted for only 4.68% of Kerala's paddy cultivation. In 1980-81, paddy accounted for around 14.3% of the total cropped area of the district as against nearly 28% in the case of the state. It is clear from Tale 5(a) that tapioca, coconut and banana and plantains occupy the most prominent place in the agrarian economy of the district. While the importance of tapioca has declined in the State, the district continues to occupy a very prominent place even today for the crop. Table 5(a) shows that coconut is the major crop of the district and the area under the crop has remarkably improved, although in the State, its share has slightly declined.

It is clear from Table 5 that tapioca is a prominent crop of the district which accounted for over 25% of Kerala's area in 1985-86 and was well over 20% in all the years. Historically, tapioca has been a substitute for food grains among the poor people of the state. Next to tapioca, banana and plantain taken together, jackfruit and coconut are the other crops that occupy a significant place in the cropping pattern of the district. The declining importance of agriculture well-exemplified in Table 3 as well as the rate of growth in area and production of major crops shown in tables 6 and 6 (a), and the sharp fall in the net area sown more than once (see items 14, 15 and 16 given in Appendix B), one thing that comes out most unequivocally is that agriculture in the district has a relatively poor place in the economy, except for coconut, tapioca, jackfruit and rubber.

Table 5 (a): Area under Important Crops as percentage of Total Cropped Area of the District and the State

Item	TVPM						Kerala					
	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Paddy	14.30	10.47	3.59	10.47	2.30	1.81	27.79	17.86	11.50	9.56	9.03	8.29
Banana	0.41	0.314	1.10	0.31	1.35	1.31	0.50	0.73	1.49	2.13	2.03	2.15
Other Plantain	2.45	2.313	2.88	2.31	3.23	3.29	1.21	1.44	1.76	1.91	1.82	1.86
Tapioca	24.81	16.01	13.90	16.01	10.84	10.41	8.49	4.85	3.79	3.14	2.99	3.04
Jackfruit	3.26	3.133	3.18	3.13	3.29	3.26	2.15	2.35	2.84	3.29	3.03	3.09
Coconut	32.37	41.33	45.62	41.33	46.35	45.63	22.58	28.80	30.64	31.11	29.92	29.66
Rubber	3.83	10.94	14.48	10.94	17.49	18.66	8.24	13.63	15.70	17.13	17.21	18.55

Source: Agricultural Statistics for various years

The analysis of the agricultural sector will be incomplete without reference to the land-use pattern. Appendix B presents the official land-use agricultural statistics of Kerala and the district. It shows that area under forests remains substantially the same. This is incorrect as satellite imageries show fast depletion in primary forest coverage with adverse consequences on climate and environment. The three rivers in the district (like many of the 41 rivers in the State) are virtually vanishing due to dumping of wastes, sand mining and pollution. More than all other parts of the country the problems of the tragedy of the commons in the state need special attention. Unless this problem is addressed, agricultural rehabilitation of the State will be a continuing worry.

Appendix B also shows the dramatic increase in the land put to non-agricultural uses in the district in the recent decades. From 1980-81 through 2005-06, while land put to non-agricultural uses in the state increased by 37%, in the TVPM district, it was over 43.6%. This is to be seen along with over 80% decline in cultivable waste and over 84% reduction in barren and uncultivable waste in the district. This might be due to the capital city position of the district and the growth of government offices, internal migration due to employment and the housing needs arising from that and the high rate of expansion of the service sector in general.

Fig.3 and Fig. 4 respectively highlight the area under some very important crops in the district and the state. The significant increase in rubber and coconut and dramatic decline in paddy and cassava in TVPM district and the State are clear in these figures. As far as the district is concerned cassava, coconut, rubber, banana and plantain and even jack fruit continue to play a major role. Paddy has lost importance with only 1.81% of the total cropped area under the crop. The agricultural rehabilitation of the district hinges in rehabilitating the major crops identified. The forest coverage, live fences, scattered trees on farm lands and the entire eco-friendly agrarian practices today stand decimated in the district as well as in the State.

Fig. 3. Area under important crops in TVPM district for various years from 1980-81 - 2007-08

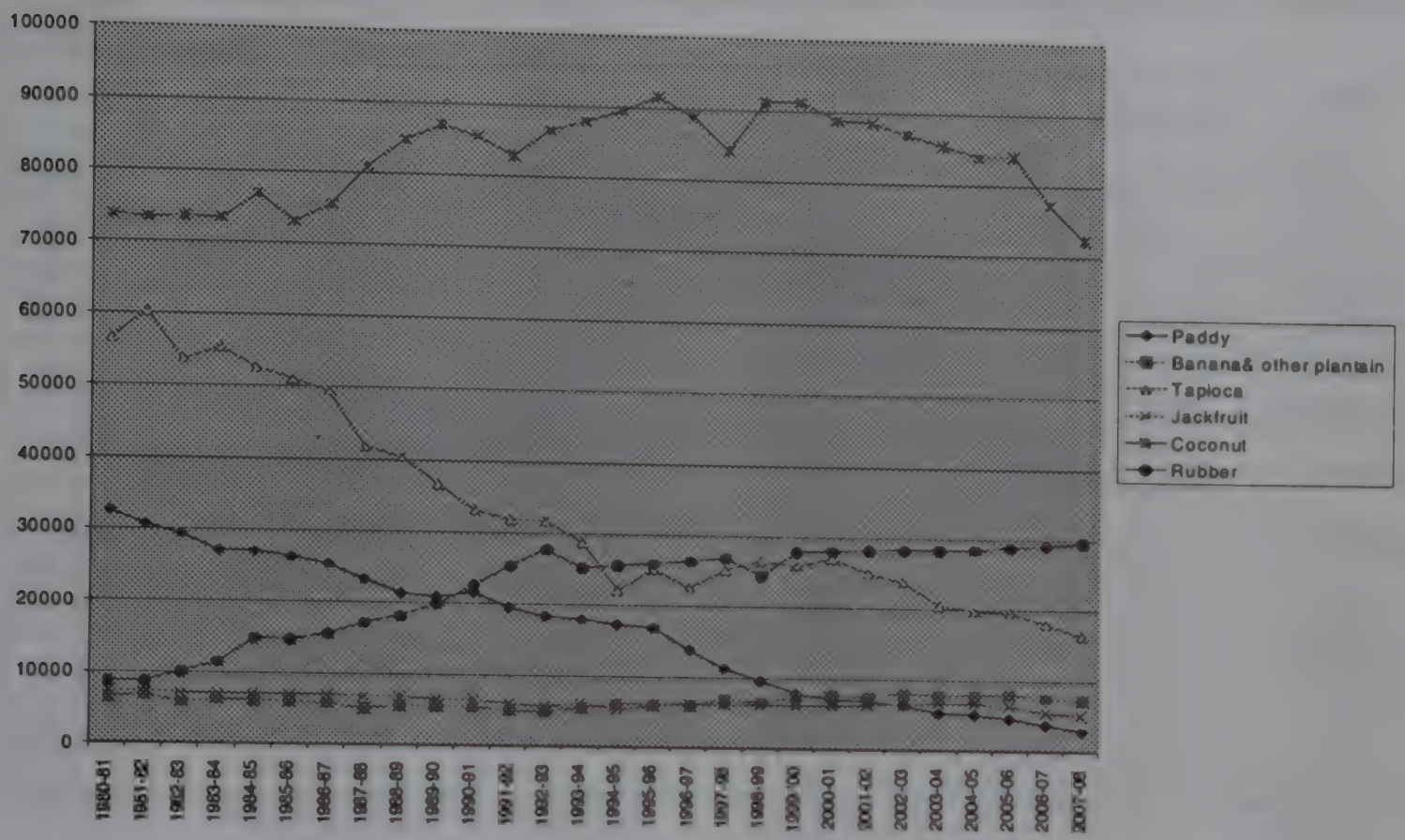
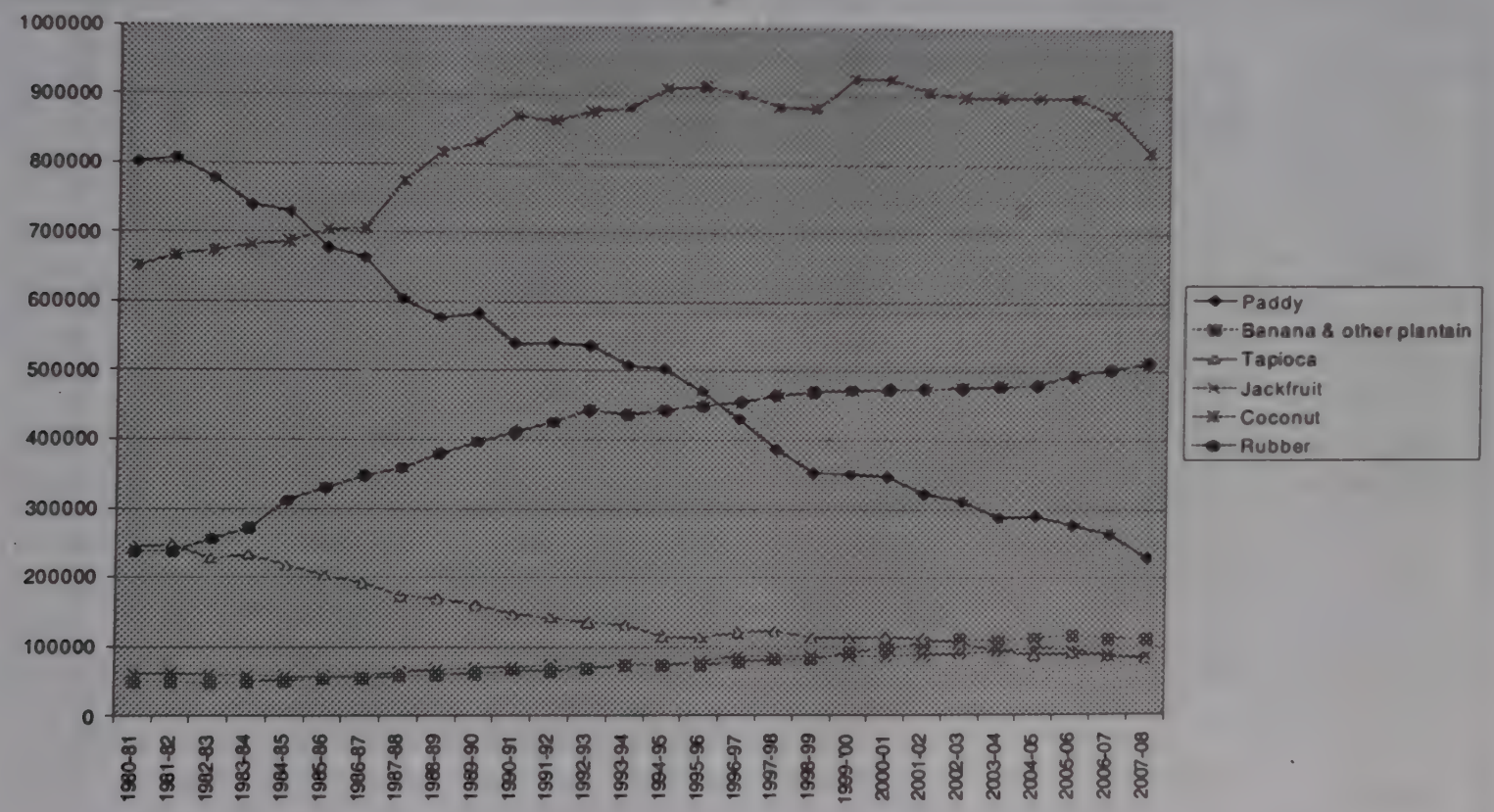


Fig. 4. Area under important crops in Kerala for various years from 1980-81-2007-08



A paradigm shift in the land-use management in the district and in the State is the need of the hour.

Table 6: Overall and Quinqennial Growth Rate of Area of Important Crops of TVPM district and Kerala

Year	State/ & District	1980-85 (5 Yr)	1985-90 (5 Yr)	1990-95 (5 Yr)	1995-00 (5 Yr)	2000-05 (5 Yr)	2005-08 (3 Yr)	1980-2008 (28 Yr)
Rice	Kerala	-2.69	-4.31	-2.01	-7.65	-4.66	-8.88	**-4.50**
	TVPM	-4.90	-6.11	-5.13	-17.21	-7.98	-21.94	**-8.11**
Banana (tonne)	Kerala	3.19	5.89	3.17	8.86	6.49	-1.69	**6.25**
	TVPM	-3.13	-2.36	3.72	12.35	3.09	-10.17	**5.30**
Other Plantain	Kerala	-0.23	2.92	3.04	3.06	0.19	-3.55	**2.07**
	TVPM	-1.75	-2.34	3.59	3.29	-0.13	-2.51	**0.19**
Tapioca	Kerala	-3.03	-5.85	-5.60	-0.95	-6.59	-3.68	**-3.97**
	TVPM	-2.25	-8.26	-8.72	2.23	-7.86	-8.19	**-4.46**
Jackfruit	Kerala	-1.64	5.13	1.05	1.58	3.08	-5.18	**2.02**
	TVPM	-1.25	-1.26	-3.67	0.92	2.17	-10.36	**-0.74**
Coconut (million nuts)	Kerala	-3.54	-0.86	7.77	5.29	3.77	-6.11	**4.64**
	TVPM	1.50	-3.31	3.27	0.12	-0.73	3.12	**-1.07**
Rubber	Kerala	5.73	4.92	2.28	1.30	0.33	2.13	**2.83**
	TVPM	11.78	6.07	5.56	1.99	0.04	1.3	4.74

Table 6 (a): Overall and Quinqennial Growth Rate of Production of Important Crops of TVPM District and Kerala From 1980-81 To 2007-2008

Year	State & District	1980-85 (5 Yr)	1985-90 (5 Yr)	1990-95 (5 Yr)	1995-00 (5 Yr)	2000-05 (5 Yr)	2005-08 (3 Yr)	1980-2008 (28 Yr)
Rice	Kerala	-1.28	-1.67	-2.68	-5.88	-4.38	-8.41	**-3.17**
	TVPM	-2.33	-5.54	-5.68	-14.20	-5.63	-19.32	**-6.36**
Banana (tonne)	Kerala	1.16	6.87	4.18	1.43	9.47	-6.01	**4.06**
	TVPM	0.62	1.64	-0.08	6.71	6.34	-14.00	**2.64**
Other Plantain	Kerala	-0.32	5.94	5.35	14.16	0.77	-6.19	**5.48**
	TVPM	-11.54	6.90	1.55	13.61	1.88	-1.41	**3.05**
Tapioca	Kerala	-1.47	-1.79	-3.72	0.02	-1.15	-0.23	**-1.78**
	TVPM	-2.33	-4.46	-9.61	7.19	-0.80	-5.60	**-3.13**
Jackfruit	Kerala	-2.92	2.96	2.13	4.00	1.10	-6.04	**1.89**
	TVPM	6.92	-10.56	2.59	9.15	0.89	-15.02	**1.76**
Coconut (million nuts)	Kerala	1.32	8.26	5.93	1.68	2.34	-5.57	**3.01**
	TVPM	4.50	13.47	4.19	5.28	-3.43	-8.07	**2.57**
Rubber	Kerala	6.31	7.99	9.98	5.30	3.87	3.02	**6.30**
	TVPM	10.86	6.36	15.21	5.30	2.89	6.28	**7.93**

3.2. Industry

The Travancore part of Kerala with Thiruvananthapuram as capital had a great industrial past. Although the Kollam and Kottayam districts accounted for the best part of this past record, the TVPM district too had its share.[5] The district once upon a time flourished in cottage and village industries such as handloom weaving, ivory, horn, wood and coconut shell carvings, rattan works, brass and bell metal industry, coir-yarn, village oil ghanis, village smithy and the like. However, out of the159 factories identified in the 1931 census, only just two were located in TVPM, with Kollam and Kottayam accounting for 144 of them or over 90%. But the industrial history of Travancore had a new turn when the Maharaja of Travancore established the Travancore Government Rubber factory (Privatized in 1941 as Travancore Rubber Works) in 1935, providing employment to 300 persons. In course of time, industrial units like Trivandrum Titanium Products Ltd., (a pioneering effort which use local beach sands), Government Engineering Workshop, Cotton Textile Mills, Cycle Rim Factory and many others came to be established in the district much before the inauguration of the Kerala state in November 1956.

Piecing together the information from different sources, we shall try to place TVPM district in the industrial map of the State. Table 8 presents the share of TVPM district in the working factories and the corresponding share in employments from 1975 through 2007 (only selected years for period from 1974 through 2007). The discontinuation of the district level data publication by Annual Survey of Industry (ASI), since 1996-97 has materially affected the availability of industrial data at the district level.

In 1973-74, as per Annual Survey of Industry (ASI) data for Kerala, TVPM district accounted for 3.4% of ASI factories. This accounted for 4% of the total value added and 5.3% of the total employment in the State. Table 7 prepared from ASI data for 1973-74 gives the district-wise ranking (only 11 districts at that time) reckoned in terms of number of units, fixed capital investment, gross output, value added, employment and total emoluments paid. TVPM ranks sixth which is not very high. The district does not see to have improved much since then.

[5] For details see Velupillai T.K. (1940, 1996).

Table 7: Industrial Development – Ranking of districts

Districts	No. of Industrial Units	Fixed Capital	Total Output	Net output or value added by manufacture	Number of persons employed	Total emoluments paid to employees	Rank of districts in overall industrial development
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
Thiruvananthapuram	10	2	10	7	6	5	6
Kollam	1	3	2	2	1	2	2
Alappuzha	7	8	7	8	7	7	8
Kottayam	8	7	4	6	9	8	7
Idukki	9	10	9	10	10	10	10
Ernakulam	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Trichur	2	4	3	3	3	4	3
Palakkad	6	6	8	9	8	9	9
Malappuram	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Kozhikode	4	5	5	4	4	3	4
Kannore	5	9	6	5	5	6	5

Source: Annual Survey of Industries 1973-74

Table 8 presents the percentage share of TVPM district in the number of working factories and the employment thereof from 1974 through 2007-08. There is no visible improvement in the 1980s. But situation seems to have improved during the early decades of the Reform period (1990-1999) in terms of numbers, but not necessarily in employment. By and large, the percentage of number of factories and employment did not pick up significantly in the years since 2002. The large and medium industrial sector of the district does not seem to be robust. The lacklustre performance of the manufacturing sector, which we have analysed in section 2.0 proves this.

Table 8: Number of Working Factories and Employment in Kerala and TVPM District

Year	Working Factories			Employment		
	TVPM	Kerala	TVPM as% to Kerala	TVPM	Kerala	TVPM as% to Kerala
1974	**240**	6036	3.98	**16855**	258960	6.51
1975	**252**	6317	3.99	**18490**	264194	7.00
1985	**452**	11107	4.07	**20570**	291788	7.05
1990	**655**	12448	5.26	**27740**	383672	7.23
1991	**606**	13255	4.57	**28043**	391964	7.15
1992	**712**	14608	4.87	**27021**	375736	7.19
1993	**864**	15132	5.71	**27986**	388758	7.20
1994	**855**	15305	5.59	**31378**	390260	8.04
1995	**809**	15331	5.28	**28431**	375148	7.58
1996	**850**	16434	5.17	**29013**	405067	7.16
1997	**868**	17336	5.01	**28300**	429840	6.58
1998	**892**	17719	5.03	**29582**	443841	6.66
1999	**923**	18504	4.99	**29799**	436474	6.83
2000	**898**	18554	4.84	**29123**	438750	6.64
2001	**888**	18554	4.79	**29988**	436410	6.87
2002	**890**	18262	4.87	**30129**	408813	7.37
2003	**892**	18239	4.89	**31125**	404257	7.70
2004	**898**	18319	4.90	**30118**	405514	7.43
2005	**891**	18002	4.95	**47522**	650997	7.30
2006	**898**	18411	4.88	**47854**	666186	7.18
2007	**899**	18659	4.82	**47854**	666186	7.18

Source: Economic Review various years

Table 9: Category-Wise Distribution of SSI Units in Kerala and TVPM District as on 31/3/1981

District & State	Agro Based	Forest based	Animal Husbandry	Textile based	Chemical based	Engineering and allied	Building & ceramics based	Miscellaneous	Total	% to state total
TVPM	**248 (7.36)**	**406 (13.56)**	**0**	**219 (13.97)**	**233 (13.5)**	**762 (2.27)**	**100 (6.1)**	**102 (2.6)**	**2070 (10.90)**	**10.96**
% to total TVPM	**11.98**	**19.61**	**0.00**	**10.58**	**11.26**	**36.81**	**4.83**	**4.93**	**100.00**	
Kerala	3366	2992	108	1568	1721	33631	1634	3873	48893	100
% to total Kerala	6.88	6.12	0.22	3.21	3.52	68.78	3.34	7.92	100.00	

Source: Report of the High Level Committee on Industry, Trade and Power, Vol.1, Table 1-2

(Figures in brackets show the percentage share of TVPM vis-à-vis Kerala).

Besides the large and medium industries reported under Factories Act, there are a large number of small-scale industries (excluding Khadi and village industries, handloom, handicrafts etc.) registered as small-scale units, some of them also figure under the factories Act. In fact, in the past Travancore rulers adopted a deliberate policy of promoting small-scale and cottage industries that used local resources and capital. TVPM did benefit from this. The picture of small-scale industries as documented in Table 9, based on a high-level committee report of the GOK (1984), shows the structure and composition of small-scale industries in the early 1980s. It is clear from the Table 9, that light engineering industries constitute the major category of small scale industries in TVPM, followed by agro-based and forest-based industries. TVPM district accounted for nearly 11% of the total SSI units registered in Kerala in 1981. As is well documented in Table 9(a), this percentage remained around, 11 percent for over two decades. Table 9(a) also shows that the corresponding share of investment remains stable around 8 percentage points. However, the decline in the share of employment and production vis-à-vis that of the state during a period that coincides, with the post-economic reform period in the country and the state, shows that the district has to step up its pace of small-scale industrial growth.

Table 9(a): Structure and Pattern of Registered Small Scale Units in Kerala and TVPM

Years	District & State	Total Units	Fixed Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Production	Employment
1990-91	TVPM	7902 (10.75%)	6305.2 (8.60%)	34609.89 (14.63%)	29838 (6.70%)
	Kerala	73522	73280	236543	445195
1995-96	TVPM	13792 (10.93%)	12038.53 (8.80%)	51177.04 (13.44%)	59442 (8.45%)
	Kerala	126220	136734	380777	703161
2000-01	TVPM	16736 (11.39%)	40162 (8.12%)	37687 (5.84%)	62127 (11.50%)
	Kerala	146988	494328	645676	540260
2005-06	TVPM	21509 (11.13%)	49136.94 (8.31%)	100266.86 (8.23%)	83062 (11.69%)
	Kerala	193302	591440	1218028	710508
2007-08	TVPM	30705 (10.63%)	38454.54 (8.49%)	165696.38 (9.68%)	123658 (9.51%)
	Kerala	288869	452888	1712049	1300487

Source: Economic Review various years, NB: SSI registration in District Industries Centres (DICs) has been discontinued from 02.10.2006

According to the Third All India Census of small scale industries (2001), TVPM district accounts for 11.39% of the total small scale units and 11.5% of the total employment provided by them and comes below Ernakulam and close to Thrissur in this regard. Although these figures relate to working units, TVPM district reports the highest percentage of closed units (13.6%) next to Ernakulam and this does not augur well for the district's future. Although there are three industrial estates in the district, which provide a total employment of 72 persons, they have provided no backward and forward linkage effects. Although the units like KINFRA Apparel Parks are promoted, their spread effect and their long term impact is minimal.

Though TVPM district has enjoyed a tradition of government support for industrialization in the past, the progress made has not been remarkable. Out of the 19 central government public sector undertaking in the State, TVPM district has only two, of which only the Hindustan Latex, a rubber-based industry that made a significant progress in terms of sales turnover and employment (sales turnover

from Rs.23.8 crore in 1980-81 to over Rs.195 crore in 2007-08 and employment from 708 workers to 1880 during the same period). The central government investments have not proved to be effective catalysts of industrialization in the district and for that matter in the State as well.

It is in this context that we may examine Table 10, which shows the disaggregated picture of the components of the secondary sector of Kerala vis-à-vis that of TVPM district. While manufacturing occupies the single largest sector in the district as well as in the State, the rate of growth of the district has been much slower in the district compared to the State over the years, as we have already noted in section 2.0. Table 10 shows that in 1980-81, electricity, gas and water supply contributed as high as 38.1% of the sector as against only 5.91% for the State. In 2000s this sector grew at a highly significant rate of 13.32% (it was only 2.67% in the case of the State). The contrast is glaring and could be due to the historical facts of the care given to the capital city in the supply of water, electricity and the like. But this does not seem to have had a corresponding impact on the industrial sector. While construction has been one of the major factors in the development of the State, the impact of this sector on the district does not seem to be equally impressive.

Table 10: A Disaggregated Picture of the Components of the Secondary Sector of Kerala and TVPM District

Year	Kerala% to secondary sector					TVPM% to secondary sector				
	MFG	REG	UnReg.	Constr uction	Ele. Gas & water supply	MFG	REG	UnReg.	Constr uction	Ele. Gas & water supply
1980-81	57.06	31.16	25.89	37.03	5.91	52.42	20.26	32.16	9.47	38.10
1981-82	62.10	33.70	28.40	34.21	3.69	57.93	22.20	35.74	6.42	35.65
1982-83	66.46	34.55	31.92	30.93	2.61	63.09	22.82	40.27	4.58	32.33
1983-84	64.13	35.46	28.66	34.39	1.48	60.44	23.76	36.68	3.11	36.45
1984-85	62.32	33.80	28.53	34.50	3.17	58.47	22.38	36.09	5.37	36.15
1985-86	61.09	32.50	28.59	37.33	1.59	57.91	21.61	36.30	2.83	39.26
1986-87	59.03	28.69	30.34	37.41	3.56	56.06	18.56	37.50	5.63	38.30
1987-88	63.98	41.15	22.83	34.05	1.97	58.30	27.61	30.69	3.78	37.92
1988-89	64.44	44.75	19.68	33.95	1.62	58.59	31.84	26.75	3.19	38.22
1989-90	64.84	43.00	21.84	29.74	5.41	58.48	29.68	28.80	9.04	32.48
1980's	**4.02***	**4.54***	**2.98****	**2.91***	**1.80@**	**3.14***	**2.28@**	**3.10****	**0.97@**	**-0.72@**
1990-91	63.45	32.34	31.11	31.99	4.56	75.73	21.71	54.03	10.11	14.16
1991-92	64.48	34.68	29.80	31.92	3.60	58.29	18.08	40.21	6.04	35.67
1992-93	63.19	32.85	30.34	31.06	5.75	58.80	17.50	41.30	5.92	35.28
1993-94	56.52	29.85	26.66	38.64	4.85	58.52	17.41	41.11	5.92	35.56
1994-95	60.61	30.48	30.13	34.87	4.52	50.46	15.24	35.22	8.44	41.10
1995-96	62.68	32.62	30.06	33.08	4.24	52.05	18.08	33.97	9.06	38.89
1996-97	60.40	31.42	28.98	33.94	5.66	50.40	18.15	32.25	8.91	40.69
1997-98	56.70	31.06	25.64	36.58	6.72	51.74	18.15	33.59	9.34	38.92
1998-99	55.42	31.96	23.46	37.16	7.41	52.51	18.99	33.51	9.95	37.54
1999-00	58.05	34.25	23.80	32.02	9.93	46.24	19.24	27.00	13.34	40.43
1990's	**5.77***	**5.47***	**6.54***	**7.03***	**23.12***	**2.74***	**2.29@**	**3.52***	**17.28***	**8.93***
00-01	52.59	30.98	21.61	28.08	19.33	41.50	16.42	25.08	19.18	39.33
01-02	50.70	27.61	23.10	34.63	14.66	39.70	14.76	24.94	18.69	41.62
02-03	48.23	25.78	22.45	35.49	16.27	37.33	13.53	23.80	20.79	41.88
03-04	43.90	23.33	20.57	40.73	15.37	33.43	12.02	21.41	19.38	47.19
04-05	43.40	22.51	20.89	46.09	10.51	30.90	10.81	20.09	20.09	49.01
05-06	40.45	20.80	19.64	49.92	9.63	28.54	9.76	18.78	19.85	51.60
06-07	39.92	20.49	19.43	51.48	8.60	28.45	11.05	17.39	19.49	52.07
07-08 q	38.11	19.50	18.62	54.09	7.79	24.97	11.84	13.13	17.82	57.21
2000's	**1.59@**	**0.59@**	**2.61@**	**13.74***	**2.67@**	**1.42@**	**3.34@**	**-0.07@**	**14.12***	**13.32***
1980-2008	**4.43***	**4.23***	**4.72***	**7.16***	**12.85***	**2.59***	**2.49***	**2.6[illegible]***	**11.89***	**6.99***

3.3. *Cluster Development – A way to promote SSIs*

Industrial policies in 1990s laid great emphasis on cluster development an innovative method to promote SSI units in the State. In line with this objective, sector specific clusters of industrial units are promoted with the assistance of financial institutions and skill development, facilitated through common facility centres and training institutions. Out of the 43 clusters thus launched, TVPM could get only 2 (i.e. 4.7%) clusters viz., cane and bamboo cluster and silk fabric cluster. In course of time, many new clusters were formed and now 15 clusters work in the district. This works out to 10.1% of the 149 clusters existing in the state. District-wise percentage distribution of clusters in the registered SSI sector is analyzed on the basis of characteristics like number of clusters and units covered by them, value of fixed assets, value of gross output and total employment generated and these with reference to TVPM district are given in Table 11.

Table 11: Registered Small Scale Industrial Units of TVPM district Having 100 or More Units Producing the Same Products/ Services in the Descending Order with their major Characteristics Analysed

Sl. No.	Product name	No. of Units	Total Fixed Assets	Fixed Assets per unit	Total Gross Output	Gross output per unit	Total Employment	Employ ment per unit
1	Readymade Articles NEC	1316	111110718	84430.64	119292051	90647.46	4767	4
2	Furniture & Fixture, Wooden NEC	1035	182544837	176371.8	152676989	147514.00	3223	3
3	Grill Gate	480	96432331	200900.7	75943153	158214.90	160	0
4	Bakery Products NEC	445	63194973	142011.2	73034264	164121.94	1581	4
5	Bricks and Hollow Blocks	305	124703600	408864.3	63397632	207861.09	1507	5
6	Oil, Coconut	285	70717304	248130.9	90799812	318595.83	749	3
7	Handloom cloth cotton	218	38753797	177769.7	36429219	167106.51	1520	7
8	Handicraft/Decorative/Fancy items NEC	157	22689369	144518.3	25374924	161623.72	651	4
9	Printed Materials NEC	157	40303405	256709.6	21798308	138842.73	533	3
10	Other services Relating to printed books, Newspaper, Periodicals, Registers Etc., NEC	138	50833344	368357.6	33900431	245655.30	480	3
11	Flour Milling	133	24358514	183146.7	13438270	101039.62	327	2
12	Coir, Yarn	123	11996234	97530.36	24817251	201766.27	1000	8
13	Software development	120	219891646	1832430	37220675	310172.29	598	5
14	Steel furniture (Other)	115	26540311	230785.3	26982420	234629.74	491	4
15	Ayurvedic & Unani Medicine NEC	102	59847125	586736.5	75352116	738746.24	714	7
	Total	**5129**					**18301**	

Source: State level Report on 3rd All India Census of SSI Sector -2001-02

It may be noted from Table 11 that there are 15 different types of small industry activities which have more than 100 units in the TVPM district. Readymade articles with 1316 units top the list while Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine with 102 units come as the last in the list. Coconut oil and handloom which were the pride of the past, do not enjoy the position with the efflux of time. Though readymade articles generate more employment (4767), coir yarn, handloom cloth units and ayurvedic and unani medicine provide a higher per unit employment. Further, gross output per unit is more with software development units followed by coconut oil units. When this category creates total employment of 18301, average employment is below 4 per unit. In terms of gross output also these small-scale units are of a lower magnitude and as Table 11 shows, it ranges from less than one lakh in the readymade units to Rs.7.38 lakhs in the ayurvedic medicinal units. While the strategy of cluster development probably might have helped to protect and sustain a cluster of 15 varieties it is doubtful whether they have accelerated the pace of industrialisation in the district.

Table 12: District-wise Percentage Distribution of Principal Characteristics

Sl.No	Name of District	No. of Units	Rank No. of Units	Market Value of PA	Rank Market Value of FA	Ori. Value of P & M	Rank Ori. Value of P & M	Total employment	Rank Total employment	Gross output	Rank Gross output	Value of Exports	Rank Value of Exports	Rank Correlation
1	Kasargod	2.56	13	2.01	13	2.36	13	3.53	11	2	10	0.88	9	11
2	Kannur	4.76	10	4.62	10	5.73	9	4.69	9	4	8	2.68	7	8
3	Wayanad	1.59	14	1.16	14	1.65	14	1.32	14	1	11	0	14	13
4	Kozhikode	8.59	6	9.97	4	8.43	6	8.85	6	10	4	4.73	4	5
5	Malappuram,	5.4	9	5.73	8	5.9	8	4.63	10	5	7	0.22	12	9
6	Palakkad	7.74	7	8.59	6	6.83	7	6.93	8	7	5	0.56	11	7
7	Thrissur	11.4	2	12.35	2	13.4	2	11.57	2	13	2	2.96	6	2
8	Ernakulam	13.08	1	16.16	1	17.53	1	14.21	1	19	1	27.88	2	1
9	Idukki	2.6	12	3.93	11	2.39	12	2.07	13	3	9	0.06	13	12
10	Kottayam	10.55	4	10.54	3	9.38	4	8.32	7	10	4	1.5	8	5
11	alappuzha	9.16	5	8.79	5	9.97	3	9.44	5	12	3	30.73	1	3
12	Pathanamthitta	4.49	11	2.67	12	3.19	11	3.03	12	2	10	0.63	10	10
13	Kollam	6.71	8	5.34	9	4.64	10	9.93	4	7	5	24.17	3	6
14	Thiruvananthapuram	11.39	3	8.12	7	8.59	5	11.5	3	6	6	3	5	4
	Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		

The state level report on the 3rd All India Census of SSI sector 2001-02, for Kerala provides also the district- wise data on five principal characteristics, viz., number of units, market value of principal assets, value of plant and machinery, total employment gross output and value of exports. Table 12 gives the district wise percentage distribution of principal characteristics, their ranks and correlation. It is clear that although TVPM does not occupy the first three positions, it has a respectable fourth rank. It has a third position in regard to the number of units and employment and probably with greater technological upgradation holds great promise for improvement.

3.4. *Handloom Industry*

Handloom industry in Kerala which employs about 1.75 lakh people stands second to the coir industry in providing employment among the traditional industries of the state. The handloom industry is mainly concentrated in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur. This industry, which was prosperous in the past fell a victim to the great depression of the 1930s, but was practically revived only after the launching of the five year plans in India. In 1953, when a cess was placed on the mill goods and the proceeds were used to revive the handloom industry, the industry was placed on a co-operative organizational footing. Today over 94% of the industry is in the cooperative sector, the remaining 6% of the looms are owned by private entrepreneurs. As the District Gazetteers put it: "Handloom, as a premier cottage industry has contributed its share in building up the economy of Trivandrum district"[6] At the time of royal patronage in 1930s, it was estimated that there were 18000 handlooms in the district and about 10,000 families were dependent on them. Balamarapuram, Amaravila and Chirayinkeehzu were very famous handloom centres of the district from time immemorial. The estimated capital investment in handloom industry in TVPM district in 1962[7] was only Rs.9.84 lakhs. That the average daily wage earned by a weaver was estimated to vary between Rs.1.50 to Rs.2.50 reveals the dismal story of a group of skilled traditional workers. The district handloom industry, from its very beginning made all-out efforts to capture external markets. Through decades of ups and downs, TVPM handloom industry like the state industry grew and existed with state support. Table 13 gives the production, value and employment under handloom industry, in Kerala and TVPM district.

[6] District Gazetters, Trivandrum, Sreedhara Menon, (ed.) Kerala Gazetteers, TVPM p.388
[7] *ibid*

Table 13: Production, Value and Employment Under Handloom Industry in Kerala and TVPM District

Year	District / State	Production Qty lakh meter	Producti on Qty % to State	Value Rs. in lakh	Value Rs. in lakh% to State	Employment	Employment % to State
1979-80	TVPM	70.5	24.39	324.64	25.37	24085	20.21
	State	289		1279.51		119152	
1984-85	TVPM	89.14	22.25	629.25	26.21	34451	21.00
	State	400.58		2401.01		143573	
1987-1988	TVPM	127.2	23.90	885.2	26.51		
	State	532.25		3339.55			
2000-01	TVPM	161.0	24.0	788.58	26.00	35036	
	State	674.7		28072.00		134753	

Source: Statistics for Planning 1983, 1988, 1992 and Economic Review 2006 pg.S127

Table 13 shows that in 1979-80 24.39% of the quantity of handloom clothes produced and 25.37% of the value created were contributed by the TVPM district. In the following years the share of the quantity produced and value created of the district remains more or less on the same range.

Government of India has introduced integrated cluster development programme in 2005, there upon GOI accorded sanction for the establishment of Handloom Project Development Centre (HDPC) at Balaramapuram. This has considerably helped in rehabilitating the industry and promoted self-help groups in setting up weaving and dying equipments at Balaramapuram. The organisation of the industry on a cooperative basis helped the industry to survive. As per table 14, in 1983-84 out of the total handloom co-operatives of 578, in the State, Trivandrum had 234 numbers (40.5%). In 2000-01, the percentage of Trivandrum improved to 47.7% and it grew up to 47.9% by 2005-06. The data available after 2005-06 are simply repetitions as SSIs stopped registering new units formed after 2002.

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Table 14: District-wise Number of Handloom Co-operative Societies in the State and TVPM District

Year	Kerala	TVPM
1983-84	578	234
1987-88	581	235
2000-01	755	360
2005-06	758	363
2007-08	758	363

Source: Economic Review 2002 and 2006 and 2008

3.5. Coir Industry

Coir industry had a natural growth in TVPM district on account of the availability of abundant husk in the district. The industry has been giving employment and livelihood to a sizeable share of the poor population of Kerala. Until late 1960s, coir workers used to do 10 to 12 hours of work for abysmally small wages. Understanding the deplorable plight of the labourers engaged in this industry, the erst-while Travancore-cochin government established the coir co-operative scheme in 1950. Out of the 804 coir co-operatives as on 31/3/2007, 90 or 11.2% are working in TVPM district. Out of this, 28 societies are in the process of liquidation. There were about 47,000 persons engaged in the coir industry in 1962 in the district. (District Gazetteers 1962, Industries). The coir board and the Kerala Government, through a series of efforts, have sought to improve the technology and diversify the product. Several varieties of mats and mattings, geo-textiles and a series of other products are marketed by coir industry in this district.[8] The structure of coir Industry vis-à-vis the State may be seen from the Table 15. It is clear from the table that TVPM district accounts for the major share of the workers (81% women) in the unorganized and cooperative sector. Both the spinning and weaving sectors need technological upgradation, product diversification and market promotion including export augmentation.

[8] Central coir Research Institute (CCRI) and Central Institute of Coir Technology (CICT) are the main institutions engaged in the coir research.

Table15: The Structure of Coir Industry in TVPM district vis-à-vis the State (2007)

Organizational Set-up	No. of Workers	percentage to total	Part time	Full-time
Co-operative	149200	40.72	71820	77370
Unorganized Sector	185000	50.55	110000	75000
Organized Sector (Govt. + Private)	32000	08.73	0	32000
Total	366200	100	181830	184370

Source: Report of the Integrated restructuring coir Industry, Govt. of Kerala p.50.

3.6. *IT Industry – A silver lining in the Industrial Map of TVPM district*[*]

It is the sunrise industries like IT and ITES, rather than sunset industries like handloom and coir, that is going to determine the future of the economy of the district. Growth of IT industry in Thiruvananthapuram seems to be a silver lining in the cloud of industrial backwardness of the district. It had its humble beginning when two software units started functioning in Technopark at TVPM in 1994; It rose to 160 registered private companies in its first phase of expansion giving direct employment to 25,000 people. If the employment multiplier is 1:4, (as the Economic Review estimates), the total employment generated – both direct and indirect works out to around a lakh. This indeed is no small achievement.

The second phase of expansion of IT industry in TVPM started in the year 2005-06 in the Special Economic Zone spread across 86 acres. Out of this high end, IT company Infosys will occupy 50 acres and software services company U.S. Technology will occupy the other 36 acres. When the second phase is completed, 25,000 employment opportunities are expected to be created directly. As may be seen in Table 16, the two companies started operation in 1994-95 with a sales turnover of Rs.50 lakhs. By 1999-2000, the number of companies rose to 19 which means 850% increase in the number of companies while revenue grew from 0.5 crore to

[*] In writing this section we have benefited from the discussion we had with Mr. M.Vasudevan, Senior Manager, Technopark, TVPM.

70 crores which means 140 times increase. When the number of companies grew to 160 by 2008, revenue grew to Rs. 1800 crore which means when there was 742% increase in the number of companies, revenue grew by 2471%. Growth of direct employment is also equally fabulous with a growth from 155 in 1994-95 to 25000 in 2007-08. Indirect employment growth with a multiplier of four is indeed remarkable.

Table 16: Technopark - Software Exports

Years	No. of Companies	Revenues (Rs. in crores)	* No. of Employees	Built Space in sq.ft.
1994-95	2	0.5	155	1,07,000
1995-96	4	3.8	1055	1,07,000
1996-97	6	8	3340	1,07,000
1997-98	13	27	3540	5, 07,000
1998-99	16	54	3760	5, 07,000
1999-00	19	70	4346	5, 07,000
2000-01	27	148	4800	5,67,000
2001-02	39	175	6050	12,67,000
2002-03	49	220	7500	12,67,000
2003-04	56	300	9000	12,67,000
2004-05	67	400	9500	12,67,000
2005-06	86	650	12,500	12,67,000
2006-07	108	1000	14,000	2,30,000
2007-08	135	1200	17,500	3,50,000
2008-09	160	1.8	25,000	4,00,000

**** More over .30000 trainees have been trained in TCS's Global Training Centre at TECHNOPARK, since 2002***

The third phase of IT expansion is centered around 92 acres of land which is being identified, which when completed is expected to open direct employment opportunities to 35000 people along with over 1.4 lakhs of indirect employment.

Pallippuram Techno City Project aims at providing world class infrastructure facilities for the smooth growth of IT companies. 500 acres of land is expected to be acquired for the project. This mega project aims at the creation of IT office space, conference halls, residential apartments, shopping malls, educational institutions of international standard, round the clock recreation / entertainment facilities, hotels etc. This project alone will create direct employment opportunities to 100,000 people. Thus by 2020, Techno Park alone will create over 2 lakh jobs. This calls for all-round development in the state, especially in the district along with Thiruvananthapuram airport, Vizhinjam Sea port, railways and road connectivities. Concerted strategic actions are but inevitable.

3.6.1. Nature of companies in Technopark and future prospects

There are mainly three types of companies working in Technopark, most prominent being the high end technology category. Infosys, Tata Elxis, Nest, Sun Tec, IBS etc., belong to that category. The second category companies are software products and service providers. U.S. Technology, Kanoo Group, Saudi Engineering Group etc., come under that category. Third category companies are low end technology companies which provide IT enabled services (ITEs) to insurance, banking etc. Ernst & Young, Allianz Corn Hill, Sea View Support Systems, Iridium Technologies etc., belong to that category. Although in the early phase of development of Technopark, only foreign companies came forward, of late Indian companies are also entering the field of IT and ITES.

Techno park's high end software products and services, and low end software products have penetrated deep into US and European markets. Until recession gripped the US economy, 60—65% of its software exports were to the US. Now it has declined to 50 to 55%. Similarly earlier 20 to 25% of exports were to Europe. Though UK market is still steady, other European countries have reduced their purchases. Middle East is a great potential avenue of exports. Actually when US and Europe reduced their demand, the Middle East demand increased considerably. Earlier, the Middle East used to satisfy a greater part of its demand by buying from the West. With the onset of recession, Technopark has been penetrating deep into the Middle East market. Both the Middle East and Indian markets are increasingly finding Technopark a cheaper and dependable source of information technology. Now the software companies are adopting the technique of product diversification and horizontal growth in tandem with vertical growth.

Technopark is facing several problems. It is important to remedy them in the interest of IT and industrial development in the State. Absence of an integrated township with all amenities and facilities for modern, quality of life is the most pressing need. Housing needs are threatened by real estate price hike. Real estate lobby needs to be bridled effectively.

3.7. Services

As we have already noted (see section 2.2), the service sector has been the most promising and rapidly growing sector in the State. In Appendix C, we present a disaggregated account of this sector for Kerala and TVPM district. The table shows that the composition of the tertiary sector of TVPM district as well as its growth pattern is not significantly different from the rest of the State, except in the case of public administration and communications. The share of public administration in the tertiary sector domestic product ranged from 21.51% in 1981-82 to 27.9% in 1989-90 as against the State share which falls in the range of 10.88% in 1980-81 to over 15% in 1989-90. Although there is a slight decline in the 1990s, the district's primacy in public administration is maintained and will continue to be so in the future because TVPM happens to be the head quarters of the State. Another remarkable aspect is the growth in the communications sector in the district (See Appendix C). In the 2000s, it grew at the fabulous rate of 28%, which comes on top of over 20% per annum in the 1990s. The share of railways has all along been much below that of the State average and because the rate of expansion in the district has always been below that of the State, the railway expansion in the district lagged behind. As regards trade, hotels and restaurants the district share has always been below that of the State. This sounds unusual because the district has been the seat of the capital city and has several tourist attractions (See Box 1). The rate of growth of trade, hotels etc., except for 2000s has been below the State average. The transport sector in the 2000s has been better compared with the State as a whole. In 2007-08 the contribution of transport, storage and etc., to the total DDP is nearly 40% and about 6% higher than that of the State and if we include communication, transport and the like, the percentage goes to 56%. Given the admittedly high potential for tourism in the district, the growth of transport is understandable and probably need to be stepped up substantially.

Appendix C shows that the banking and insurance sector in the TVPM district shares more or less the same pattern, be it the growth in the share of SDP or

decadal growth rate. But the slightly disturbing aspect is the persistently low CD ratio with a generally declining trend. (See appendix D) The CD ratio of the State is 63% as on 30/06/2009 and that of the district 61%. But the district CD ratio has ranged from 50.4% in 2003 to 68.9% in 1985. Inspite of a very strong traditional industry sector and thriving tourist industry (See Box.1) and rising IT sector and so on, the CD ratio is not registering improvement. This is particularly disquieting in view of the fact that the district accounts for nearly 16% of the total deposits of the state. Here it may be noted that several new generation banks like IDBI, IndusInd Bank, Axis Bank, ICICI Bank and many others have either not participated or participated only nominally in the priority sector advances of the district.

Box : 1: TVPM district in the Tourist Map of Kerala

No part of the world is well endowed with such multi-attractions and destinations ranging from scenic beauty, beach tourism, backwater tourism, to pilgrim tourism as Kerala with only 38,000 sq.km area, but with 600 km long coastline offers to tourists. Among the districts of Kerala, TVPM attracts the largest number of foreign and domestic tourists in the State. In 1999-00, out of a foreign tourist inflow of over 2.02 lakhs, TVPM district accounted for nearly 48% and out of 48.8 lakh domestic tourists TVPM's share works out to 15%. In 2008, out of 5.98 lakh foreign tourist arrivals the TVPM share was 39% and the corresponding share of domestic tourists works out to 14.5%. Despite the financial melt down the absolute number of foreign tourist arrivals to TVPM district recorded an increase of over 21% in 2008 compared to the previous year.

The earnings from tourism for 2007-08 is officially estimated to be about Rs.11433 crore, of which the TVPM share works out to an estimated figure of Rs.1944 crore or about 17% of the total earnings. This is approximately the total share of the foreign and domestic tourists arrived in 2007-08 in the district. While the Kerala contribution from tourism works out to 8% of the NSDP, the contribution of TVPM is around 13% of the DDP. This is indicative of the high potential of the tourism industry in the district. The contribution of TVPM district is likely to be an under estimate as the following case study indicates.

A case study of Kovalam, the international beach resort conducted recently by the Kerala Institute of Travel and Tourism (KITTS) covering the year 2008 shows the tremendous tourist potential of the area in expanding income and employment in the district. According to the Department of Tourism, Government of Kerala, 245066 tourists (120460 foreigners and 124606 domestic tourists) were accommodated in 2008. (This does not include the day visitor / excursionists whose estimated number is over 2 lakhs). The major players in the tourist industry include hotels, restaurants, travel and tourist opera-

tors, auto-taxi drivers, tourism police, life guards, handicraft traders, health centres, street vendors, and so on, besides the local community. Since this sector depicts all features of both formal and informal segments of the economy the labour market comprises permanent employees, casual workers, contract labourers, sub-contracting, outsourcing and the like. Estimating the average duration of stay of foreign tourists in Kovalam during 2008 as six days and domestic tourists as three and daily expense Rs.3200 for foreigners and Rs.1500 for domestic tourists (which are very conservative estimates), the total expenditure incurred by tourists work out to around Rs.287 crore. On the basis of data collected from 29 star hotels and field investigation we have made rough estimates of the possible expenditures relating to salary earned by hotel employees, transport, laundry, house keeping etc. This works out to about Rs.13 crore, making an approximate total of Rs.300 crore per annum. This indeed is a conservative estimate, but surely is indicative of the potential for local income generation in the district.

The district is eminently qualified to occupy a prominent place in the tourist map of the State, which already has acquired a niche of its own in the world tourist map. The TVPM district shares the rich biological and cultural diversity of the State and with its lagoons and backwaters shares its scenic beauty too in an abundant measure. The natural attractions such as wild life sanctuaries, beaches, lakes and rivers, cultural tourism products which include art and architecture, heritage, recreational parks, museums, palaces, fairs and festivals and so on make the district a major tourist destination. The historic Padmanabha Swamy temple counted among the 108 famous Maha Vishnu temples in the country, the famous Beemapally Muslim mosque located at the Shangumugham beach, the Koyikkal Palace, the Padmanabhapuram palace, a complex of 14 palaces spread over 61/2 acres which reflects the unique architectural skill of ancient Kerala, the Kovalam, and Varkala beach of international acclaims besides the innumerable beaches, the Neyyar and Peppara Wild life Sanctuary, the Ponmudi and Agastheeswaram hill stations etc., are only some of the major tourist attractions that abound the district. The tourist spots of the district hold out a tremendous potential for better exploitation and development.

4. Human Development Scenario of the district

Where does TVPM district stand in terms of human development measures? If we take the state-wise best district in terms of MPCE in rural and urban India, Thiruvananthapuram district has a very high ranking as may be seen from the table given as Appendix E based on Chaudhiri and Gupta (2009). TVPM is the best MPCE district in Kerala for rural and urban areas and is second in the country for rural areas (first being Gurgaon district in Harayana), and fourth in urban India. TVPM is also the district with least percentage poor in urban Kerala for 2004-05 (See Appendix E). But the moot question is whether this high rate of consumption is reflected equally well in the human development indicators. Table 17 which shows the TVPM district vis-à-vis others in terms of the major measures of human development however tells a somewhat different story. Table 17 shows that the HDI of TVPM district is the same as that of the state average and occupies only the 9th position. This is inspite of the 5th position in per capita income and reportedly low proportion of calorie-anchored income poor. The capital district occupies only the 9th rank in terms of life expectancy, literacy and gross enrolment ratio. Interestingly in regard to the gender-related development index (GDI) also TVPM occupies only the 9th rank. In fact the TVPM district GDI is slightly below the state average (See Table 17).

Table 17: District-wise Human Development Indicators / Gender Related Development Index and Human Development Index 2001

Districts	Real per capita Income (PPP$) 2001 -02	Rank	Life Expectance at Birth 2000	Rank	Literacy Rate (7+) 2001	Rank	Gross Enrolment Ratio 2001	Rank	HDI	Rank	GDI	Rank
Trivandrum	3102	5	75.2	9	89.4	9	94.3	9	0.773	9	0.743	9
Kollam	2885	9	77.1	1	91.5	8	96.1	8	0.787	6	0.764	6
Pathanmthitta	2969	7	76.7	2	95.1	2	97.0	6	0.795	3	0.765	5
Alappuzha	2989	6	77.1	1	93.7	3	96.8	7	0.794	4	0.777	1
Kottayam	3286	3	75.6	7	95.9	1	97.0	6	0.796	2	0.765	4
Idukki	3484	2	72.4	11	88.6	10	86.1	11	0.754	12	0.742	11
Ernakulam	3646	1	75.9	5	93.4	4	99.1	4	0.801	1	0.775	2
Thrissur	3117	4	76.4	3	92.6	6	101.4	1	0.794	5	0.766	3
Palakkad	2513	13	76.1	4	84.3	14	99.5	3	0.761	10	0.743	10
Malappuram	1881	14	75.6	7	88.6	10	96.8	7	0.749	14	0.689	14
Kozhikode	2858	10	75.4	8	92.5	7	98.7	5	0.781	8	0.73	13
Wayanad	2909	8	73.5	10	85.5	11	94.9	10	0.753	13	0.736	12
Kannur	2719	12	75.6	7	92.8	5	101.0	2	0.783	7	0.755	7
Kasaragor	2777	11	75.7	6	85.2	12	94.0	10	0.760	11	0.7444	8
Kerala	**2895**		**74.6**		**90.9**		**97.3**		**0.773**		**0.746**	
Co-efficient of variation (%)	14.52		1.7		4.14		3.9		2.38		3	

Source: Based on Human Development Report Kerala 2005.

The relatively low ranking of the district in terms of HDI and GDI does indicate that the district has to improve its human development activities: The situation is presumably more disturbing because the deprivation index by social groups shows a still worse picture as is clear from Table 18 which shows the district-wise index of deprivation by social groups. This index is based on deprivation in four basic necessities for well-being viz., housing quality, access to drinking water, good sanitation and electricity lighting. It is clear from Table 18 that the TVPM district is way below all districts except Kasaragod when we measure the deprivation with reference to schedule castes. In overall ranking also the district does not enjoy a respectable position. Only three districts (Idukki, Palakkad and Wayanad) are below Thiruvananthapuram. In brief, the human development parameters especially with reference to the marginal groups need considerable enhancement.

Table 18: District-wise Index of Deprivation by Social Groups, 2001

Districts	SC	Rank	ST	Rank	Others	Rank	All	Rank
Thiruvananthapuram	54.4	13	60.1	10	37	11	39.5	11
Kollam	47.8	8	50.7	5	27.7	7	30.4	8
Pathanmthitta	50.3	10	54.6	7	27.8	8	31.1	9
Alappuzha	45.9	6	40.1	3	27.7	6	29.6	6
Kottayam	42.1	4	43.1	4	23.1	3	25.1	3
Idukki	40.08	2	65.3	13	40.9	13	42.7	13
Ernakulam	29.3	1	37.2	1	14.000	1	15.5	1
Thrissur	42	3	37.5	2	21.9	2	24.7	2
Palakkad	52.9	12	65.3	12	37.1	12	40.4	12
Malappuram	46.2	7	56.8	8	26.5	4	28.6	5
Kozhikode	48.8	9	50.9	6	26.6	5	28.3	4
Wayanad	51.5	11	66	14	41.6	14	46.3	14
Kannur	43.8	5	57.7	9	28.7	9	29.7	7
Kasaragod	62.7	14	61.3	11	34.1	10	37.6	10
Kerala	45.5		57.9		26.9		29.5	
Co-efficient of variation (%)	16.5		19.4		26.1		25.8	

Source: Based on Human Development Report 2005

5. Prospects and Problems

We may now try to briefly sum up and spell out the problems and prospects of the TVPM district. We have tried to locate TVPM district in the economic map of Kerala. It is a highly urbanized district with a high female-male ratio (FMR) for the rural areas of the district. With a below state average total fertility rate (TFR) and relatively high proportion of population above 60, the problem of the elderly will be a persistent problem in the future.

Largely driven by the service sector, the real per capita growth rate of the district in recent times has picked up faster than most other districts in the State. Agriculture and manufacturing in the district lag way behind and definitely need strengthening. The contribution of agriculture to the district domestic product (DDP) in 1980-81, well over 3 decades ago was 4.82 percentage points lower compared to the contribution of agriculture to the NSDP in the year. Since then, the growth in agriculture in general shows a persistently poor performance more in the district than in the state. Tapioca, coconut, rubber and jackfruit are the most prominent crops of the district and revival and growth of the agricultural sector is contingent upon developing these crops and promoting agro processing related to these crops. The forest coverage, live fences, scattered trees on farmlands and the entire eco-friendly agrarian practices today stand decimated in the district as in most other parts in the State.

From 1980 through 2005, the land put to non-agricultural uses increased nearly 44% in the district as against only 37% in the State as a whole. A paradigm shift in the land use management is a much needed step in the planning of both the district and the state. (See Appendix B)

The story of manufacturing is not very encouraging except probably the silver lining that one perceives in the IT and ITES sector. Technopark is a sign post of hope. The small scale sector is prolific, but more traditional than modern. The district which accounts for nearly 48 per cent of the handlooms and equally significant place of the coir spinning sector cannot be neglected along with efforts to promote modern industry. While construction has been a major driving force in the economic development of the State since the 1980s largely because of the inflow of foreign remittances, the

corresponding impact of construction on the district economy does not seem to be that remarkable.

Already there is a major shift in the allocation of labour in favour of the non-agricultural sector with 84% of the work force comprising it. But there is not much integration of the agricultural and non-agricultural sector to make the district economy dynamic and sustainable. The major problem was the failure to capitalize on the large infrastructural facilities the district had in the past. The Vizhinjam Port when fully developed will make its hinterland a beehive of activities holding out great potential for road and rail connectivity, development of growth centres, fishing, tourism and the like. This is where macro level district planning is badly needed.

While reckoned in terms of the income poverty parameters, the TVPM district has a very good record; the social deprivation index however leaves many things to be desired. Although the deprivation index (See Table 18) is indicative of deep social deprivations, it does not reflect the social illness such as suicide, atrocities against women and the like. Although suicide rate has increased all over the world that in Kerala the rate of increase has been proportionately high is an index of a disturbed society. The rate of increase in suicide is seen to be the highest in TVPM district where it has gone up from 17.2 per lakh population to 34.6 per lakh in 2008 with certain years the ratio going above 41.1. That in the Malappuram district during the 15 years from 1995, the suicide rate was consistently around 10 per lakh shows the need for mental medical care and attention in the disturbed districts where it is above 20 per lakh.

Reports have shown that Kerala is next to the State of Rajasthan in the matter of atrocities against womanhood, which is a serious human right violation. In this context it is significant to point out that TVPM district registered the largest number of reported cases of atrocities against women in 2006 (See www.kswdc.org/violence.htm).. These surely are matters of concern because human welfare cannot be ensured in a society that tolerates atrocities and injustices against women.

We may now briefly spell out some other problems confronting the district. The unemployment in the district is although slightly declining is still very high. While the worker participation rate (WPR) in 1991 was 30.85 for the state, it was higher at 32.60 for the TVPM district. But by 2001, the WPR of the district with 32.4 was almost the

same as that of the State, which was 32.3 per cent. TVPM had a slight fall while the WPR for the State improved. True, the data about the number of work seekers in the State and the district have shown slight fall, unemployment especially among the educated continues to be a major problem.

The Vizhinjam Port and the air port at the southernmost tip of India holds great promise to be developed into a major centre of trade, commerce and tourism in a far great measure than even Singapore and Colombo An integrated development with a long term perspective and vision is the need of the hour.

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Appendix A

Per capita income of NSDP Kerala and DDP-TVPM at constant price (1980-81 base)

Year	NSDP-Kerala	TVPM
1980-81	1508	1489
1981-82	1469	1447
1982-83	1485	1405
1983-84	1406	1404
1984-85	1473	1506
1985-86	1507	1469
1986-87	1453	1425
1987-88	1482	1469
1988-89	1614	1617
1989-90	1705	1818
1990-91	1815	1739
1991-92	1826	1786
1992-93	1932	1875
1993-94	2112	1945
1994-95	2279	2331
1995-96	2364	2244
1996-97	2439	2408
1997-98	2455	2610
1998-99	2621	2652
1999-00	2853	2938
2000-01	3329	3074
2001-02	3051	3219
2002-03	3281	3472
2003-04	3470	3670
2004-05	3683	3970
2005-06	3949	4382
2006-07	4382	4710
2007-08 (Q)	4783	5986

APPENDIX B

LAND UTILISATION PATTERN - KERALA AND THIRUVANANTHAPURAM Area in Hectares

Sl No.	Year	1980-81		1996-97		2001-02		2005-06		1980-81-2005-06 %	
	District/State	TVPM	Kerala	TVPM	Kerala	TVPM	Kerala	TVPM	Kerala	TVPM	Kerala
1	Total Geographical area	218600	3885497	218600	3885497	218600 (19.04)	*3885497*	218781	3886287	0.08	0.02
2	Forest	49861	1081509	49861	1081509	49861	1081509	49861	1081509	0.00	0.00
3	Land put to non agricultural use	17346	269824	19716 (13.66)	317871 (17.81)	23470 (19.04)	392352 23.43)	24917 (6.17)	370322 (-5.61)	43.65	37.25
4	Barren & uncultivable land	2229	85770	618	40989	486	29728	350	26457	-84.30	-69.15
5	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	34	5432	19	931	7	233	9	274	-73.53	-94.96
6	Land under misc. tree crops	216	63875	90	23176	85	13613	48	9526	-77.78	-85.09
7	Cultivable waste	2154	129032	409	67413	395	63771	422	66133	-80.41	-48.75
8	Fallow other than current fallow	1703	26886	426	29342	390	34331	436	45171	-74.40	68.01
9	Current fallow	1301	43579	828	55532	1098	79270	1545	70166	18.75	61.01
10	Marshy Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	974		
11	Still Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	464	74786		
12	Water Logged Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	5950		
13	Social Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	2536		
14	Net area sown	143756	2179590	146633 (2.0)	2268613 (4.08)	142808 (-2.61)	2190690 (-3.43)	140414 (-1.68)	2132483 (-2.66)	-2.32	-2.16
15	Area sown more than once	84169	705250	NA	722611 (2.46)	75955	912751 (26.31)	39807 (-47.59)	853244 (-6.52)	-52.71	20.98
16	Total cropped	227925	2884840	NA	3021224 (4.73)	218763	3103441 (2.72)	180221 (-17.62)	2985727 (-3.79)	-20.93	3.50

Ref: Statistics for Planning 1993, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Kerala.
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APPENDIX C

Disaggregated Trend analysis of the Tertiary sector of Kerala and TVPM District: Share of SDP and and Growth rate

	KERALA									TVPM								
Year	Transprt, storage & commn	Railways	Transport by other means & storage	Communication	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	Banking & Insurance	Real Estate & Ownership, Businees legal	Public Administration	Other Services	Transprt, storage & commn	Railways	Transport Other Means	Communication	Trade Hotels Restaurants	Banking Insuralnce	Realestate Business Services	Public Adminis-tration	Other Services
1980-81	9.79	0.30	7.74	1.75	41.38	8.21	8.77	10.88	20.97	10.78	0.25	8.12	2.40	30.53	8.24	8.41	21.59	20.46
1981-82	10.10	0.46	7.67	1.97	40.63	8.56	8.61	10.88	21.20	11.10	0.37	8.03	2.70	29.89	8.56	8.59	21.51	20.35
1982-83	10.00	0.42	7.65	1.92	40.24	9.20	8.47	11.46	20.63	10.40	0.35	7.39	2.66	29.91	9.30	8.04	22.78	19.57
1983-84	10.61	0.46	8.03	2.11	38.10	10.08	8.23	11.84	21.14	10.87	0.37	7.65	2.85	27.62	10.98	7.59	22.87	20.06
1984-85	11.74	0.44	9.27	2.03	38.01	10.62	7.46	12.13	20.04	12.10	0.35	9.03	2.72	27.35	11.48	7.19	23.46	18.42
1985-86	12.91	0.51	10.41	1.98	37.50	11.78	5.53	12.40	19.88	13.13	0.41	10.08	2.63	26.81	12.65	5.38	23.88	18.16
1986-87	13.17	0.48	10.65	2.04	35.60	13.65	4.53	13.57	19.49	13.46	0.37	10.42	2.67	24.99	14.39	4.03	25.64	17.49
1987-88	13.48	0.49	10.97	2.02	34.71	15.24	3.55	14.18	18.84	13.58	0.38	10.59	2.61	24.08	16.02	3.12	26.49	16.70
1988-89	13.36	0.47	10.63	2.25	36.45	15.59	1.86	14.40	18.34	13.41	0.37	10.13	2.91	25.36	16.29	1.64	26.98	16.31
1989-90	12.60	0.42	10.01	2.17	35.69	17.85	1.38	15.09	17.38	12.66	0.32	9.56	2.78	24.53	18.47	1.20	27.90	15.24
GR-1980's	**8.45***	**6.29***	**9.49***	**3.84***	**2.46***	**11.72***	**-29.86***	**7.15***	**1.56***	**6.54***	**8.68***	**7.76***	**2.81****	**2.48***	**12.62***	**-27.33***	**7.68***	**1.13****
1990-91	13.98	0.41	11.45	2.11	34.31	18.25	1.33	15.41	16.72	11.92	0.32	8.88	2.73	23.80	19.02	1.39	29.08	14.78
1991-92	16.22	0.68	13.45	2.10	36.14	16.93	0.17	13.53	17.01	14.05	0.53	10.73	2.79	25.82	18.16	0.18	26.30	15.49
1992-93	18.24	0.51	15.11	2.62	33.55	17.00	0.17	13.75	17.29	13.95	0.55	10.75	2.66	25.32	17.44	0.17	28.31	14.80
1993-94	20.57	0.32	17.77	2.48	31.68	18.00	0.17	13.84	15.74	13.86	0.56	10.77	2.52	24.76	16.67	0.17	30.39	14.16
1994-95	21.27	0.37	18.27	2.64	31.98	18.67	0.16	12.14	15.78	20.92	0.34	17.22	3.37	19.82	19.79	0.13	25.39	13.94
1995-96	22.35	0.39	18.70	3.25	31.19	19.71	0.15	11.81	14.79	20.97	0.30	15.98	4.69	21.14	21.01	0.05	24.17	12.66
1996-97	21.57	0.42	18.09	3.06	29.55	23.11	0.15	11.20	14.41	23.69	0.30	18.08	5.31	20.15	21.18	0.05	23.23	11.71
1997-98	22.74	0.36	18.89	3.49	29.72	20.45	0.15	11.95	14.99	23.52	0.27	17.31	5.95	19.05	22.18	0.04	23.75	11.46
1998-99	21.93	0.34	17.65	3.94	28.60	24.21	0.14	11.10	14.02	26.56	0.28	21.28	5.01	18.70	23.38	0.04	20.52	10.79
1999;00	21.99	0.34	17.05	4.60	27.17	23.88	0.13	13.00	13.83	20.76	0.24	13.26	7.25	18.52	21.88	0.04	26.95	11.86
GR 1990's	**14.00***	**4.31***	**13.44***	**18.09***	**5.43***	**11.94***	**-12.24***	**5.75***	**5.86***	**14.69***	**1.88@**	**12.85***	**20.06***	**5.15***	**10.92***	**-26.11***	**6.03***	**5.23***
00-01	29.62	0.40	22.14	7.08	23.18	21.95	0.16	12.17	12.92	23.81	0.22	14.40	9.20	17.50	22.38	0.05	24.61	11.66
01-02	25.97	0.30	18.17	7.50	24.77	25.48	0.16	10.89	12.73	26.04	0.21	14.22	11.61	16.93	23.40	0.05	22.63	10.95
02-03	25.97	0.32	16.89	8.76	23.81	28.13	0.15	10.29	11.65	26.81	0.23	13.17	13.41	16.19	25.71	0.05	21.28	9.97
03-04	28.42	0.32	17.02	11.08	24.36	26.22	0.15	9.66	11.19	30.24	0.23	13.26	16.75	16.48	23.84	0.05	19.88	9.52
04-05	31.39	0.41	18.36	12.62	22.17	24.46	0.13	10.42	11.44	31.71	0.23	12.93	18.55	16.76	23.84	0.05	18.69	8.96
05-06	31.92	0.38	17.18	14.36	23.20	24.21	0.13	9.80	10.73	35.95	0.21	12.03	23.71	16.19	23.05	0.05	16.64	8.12
06-07	31.97	0.37	16.80	14.80	22.57	25.70	0.13	9.88	9.75	36.24	0.23	14.05	21.96	14.75	21.23	0.05	20.17	7.55
07-08 q	34.14	0.36	17.17	16.61	22.44	24.59	0.14	9.52	9.17	39.54	0.25	15.96	23.33	12.92	18.97	0.05	21.71	6.81
GR-2000's	**12.29***	**10.60***	**5.68***	**26.58***	**6.36***	**9.66***	**16.12****	**6.54***	**3.99***	**16.05***	**9.69***	**6.74***	**28.06***	**7.10***	**9.24***	**22.32***	**7.81***	**4.29***
GR-1980-2008	**12.04***	**6.13***	**10.75***	**15.62***	**4.75***	**11.42***	**-11.76***	**6.32***	**4.24***	**12.59***	**5.41***	**10.16***	**16.62***	**4.76***	**11.08***	**-16.87***	**6.86***	**3.85***

Appendix - D

DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BRANCHES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS, GROSS BANK CREDIT AD CD RATIO OF SHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS - KERALA AND TRIVANDRUM

Sl. No	Districts	All Commercial Banks (Rs. in crores)																							
		No. of branches				Deposits				Deposits per branch				Credits				Credits per bank				CD ratio			
		1985	1990	2003	2008	1985	1990	2003	2008	1985	1990	2003	2008	1985	1990	2003	2008	1985	1990	2003	2008	1985	1990	2003	2008
1	Thiruvananthapuram	275	285	347	407	452.72	964.18	8735.19	17217	1.65	338.31	2517.35	42.30	312.03	517.07	4437.27	11021	1.13	181.43	1278.75	27.079	68.92	53.63	50.8	64.0
2	Kollam	165	178	189	219	191.43	429.42	3675.36	6215	1.16	241.25	1944.63	28.38	257.9	472.18	1713.12	4562	1.56	265.27	906.41	20.831	134.72	109.96	46.6	73.4
3	Pathanamthitta	162	165	232	272	295.33	676.44	6515.28	9096	1.82	409.96	2808.31	33.44	482.72	1046.5	1079.65	2965	2.98	63.42	465.37	10.901	163.45	15.47	16.6	32.6
4	Alappuzha	189	199	215	242	218.53	479.50	4264.82	6343	1.16	240.95	1983.64	26.21	119.1	247.81	1436.63	4085	0.63	124.53	668.20	16.880	54.5	51.68	33.7	64.4
5	Kottayam	224	226	273	302	229.89	492.37	4966.79	7768	1.03	217.86	1819.34	25.72	144.18	279.02	1842.67	5137	0.64	123.46	674.97	17.010	62.72	56.67	39.2	66.1
6	Idukki	81	97	98	108	30.6	74.92	606.20	1208	0.38	77.24	618.57	11.19	36.77	87.31	547.68	1649	0.45	90.01	558.86	15.269	120.16	116.54	90.3	136.5
7	Ernakulam	394	402	497	579	462.96	1140.04	10080.24	26295	1.18	283.59	2028.22	45.41	432.68	1083.29	6451.99	18761	1.10	269.48	1298.19	32.402	93.46	95.02	64.0	71.3
8	Thrissur	298	302	379	438	383.03	795.96	7632.71	12114	1.29	263.56	2013.91	27.66	171.06	322.37	2115.29	5998	0.57	106.75	558.12	13.694	44.66	40.5	27.7	49.5
9	Palakkad	212	223	255	268	180.45	345.83	2773.05	5020	0.85	155.08	1087.47	18.73	100.47	200.52	1284.04	3541	0.47	89.92	503.55	13.213	55.68	57.98	46.3	70.5
10	Malappuram	169	178	218	278	130.1	264.12	2963.7	4789	0.77	148.38	1.36	17.23	81.4	160.54	949.58	3101	0.48	90.19	435.59	11.155	62.57	60.78	32.1	64.8
11	Kozhikode	216	220	259	275	172.6	351.91	3139.31	5391	0.80	159.96	1212.09	19.60	146.2	310.82	1699.40	4729	0.68	141.28	656.14	17.196	84.7	88.32	54.1	87.7
12	Wayanad	49	63	73	77	18.62	38.82	269.48	664	0.38	61.62	369.15	8.62	37.83	83.18	483.32	1045	0.77	132.03	662.08	13.571	203.17	214.27	179.4	157.4
13	Kannur	180	199	216	238	187.63	342.94	3261.00	5186	1.04	172.33	1509.72	21.79	95.98	194.38	1152.93	3112	0.53	97.68	533.76	13.076	51.15	56.68	35.4	60.0
14	Kasargod	94	101	125	133	53.91	101.13	1094.34	1797	0.57	100.13	875.47	13.51	40.33	94.39	504.73	1521	0.43	93.46	403.78	11.436	74.81	93.34	46.1	84.6
	Total Kerala	2708	2838	3376	3836	3007.80	6497.58	57016.73	109103	1.11	228.95	1688.88	28.44	2458.65	4157.53	25698.30	71227	0.91	146.50	761.21	18.568	81.74	63.99	45.1	65.3

Source: statistics for planning1988, 1995 and economic review 2003, 2008

Appendix E

State-wise Best District in Terms of MPCE in Rural and Urban India

Sl. No.	State	Rural				Urban					
		Avg. MPCE Rs.	Best MPCE District	Avg. MPCE Rs.	Least Poor District	% to Poor	Avg. MPCE Rs.	Best MPCE District	Avg. MPCE Rs.	Least Poor District	% to Poor
1	Andhra Pradesh	586	Warangal	752	Warangal	0.9	1019	Vishakhapatnam	1734	Prakasam	15.6
2	Assam	543	Sibsagar	650	Dhemaji	0	1058	Dibrugarh	1608	Morigaon	0
3	Bihar	417	Saharsa	586	Madhepura	7.7	696	Saharsa	939	Sahrarsa	1.4
4	Chhattisgarh	425	Korba	627	Kawardha	16.9	990	Rajnandagaon	1934	Surguja	15.7
5	Gujarat	596	Gandhinagar	1012	Junagadh	0	1115	Gandhinagar	2422	Gandhinagar	0.6
6	Haryana	863	Gurgaon	1559	Kurushetra	2.4	1142	Kurukshetra	2851	Ambala	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	798	Lahul and Spiti	1076	Lahul & Spiti	0	1390	Mandi	1612	Shimla	0
8	J & K	793	Pulwama	1008	Pulwama	0	1070	Jammu	1330	Doda	0
9	Jharkhand	425	Dhanbad	540	Dhanbad	19.3	985	Hazaribagh	1286	Giridihi	1.9
10	Karnataka	508	Udupi	966	Udupi	0	1033	Dashin Kannad	1761	Balgalore Urban	7.9
11	**Kerala**	**1013**	**Thiruvanantha puram**	**1442**	**Idukki**	**3.4**	**1291**	**Thiruvanantha puram**	**1867**	**Thiruvanantha puram**	**6**
12	M.P.	439	Dewas	749	Neemuch	0.2	904	Indore	1648	Shahdol	12.6
13	Maharashtra	568	Pune	871	Sindhudurg	2.3	1148	Greater Mumbai	1570	Greater Mumbai	11.7
14	Orissa	399	Cuttack	578	Jaipur	4.9	757	Jaipur	1048	Rayagada	21.8
15	Punjab	847	Fatehgarh Sahib	1136	Jalandhar	0.9	1326	Ludhiana	1835	Kapurthala	0.2
16	Rajasthan	591	Jhunjjuna	756	Jaislamer	3.3	964	Kota	1477	Dungarpur	3
17	Tamil nadu	602	Nilgiri	864	Nilgiri	4	1080	Chennai	1596	Chennai	8.7
18	Uttarakhand	533	Nanital	919	Rudraprayag	8.7	857	Almora	1455	Tehri Garhwal	1.4
19	Uttar Pradesh	647	Faizabad	917	G Buddha Nagar	2.6	978	Agra	1393	Shahajanpur	3.3
20	West Bengal	562	Hooghly	664	Kochbihar	11.2	1124	Kolkata	1520	Kolkata	2.3
21	All India	559	Gugaon Haryana	1559		0	1052	Kurukshetra, Haryana	2851		0

Ref: 'Levels of Living and Poverty Patterns: A district-wise Analysisi for India', Special Article, EPW, February 28, 2009, Vol. XLIV No 9, Pg. 99

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

M.A. Oommen, currently Chairman, 4th State Finance Commission, Government. of Kerala is an economist of repute with a rich collection of professional papers and more than twenty five books to his credit. He has participated and presented papers in several national and international seminars and conferences. A post doctoral scholar of the Rockefeller Foundation and a Visiting Fellow at the Yale University, he was also a senior Fulbrighter. He has taught at the Universities of Kerala, Calicut and Botswana over a span of more than three decades and was Director, Institute of Management in Government besides serving important commissions and committees in India and abroad.

His books include *Fiscal Decentralisation to Local Government in India.* (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, (2008)), *Fiscal Decentralisation to Rural Government in Kerala* in Geeta Sethi ed., Oxford University Press (2004), *Panchayats and their finance* (Concept, 1995) *Rethinking Development: Kerala's Development Experience* (Concept, 1999), *Land Essays on Kerala Economy* (Oxford & IBH, (1993)), *Economics of Cinema, Issues in the Teaching of Economics in Indian Universities (ed.)*, (Oxford & IBH, (1990) and *Reform and Socio-economic Change* (CLS, (1971) *etc.*

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